The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. 1 NO 121. BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 21 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6th July	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ..	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ..	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ..	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
21st February.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ..	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mazmora	10500
21st ..	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
9th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE- "A" rate	"B" rate.	"A" rate	RETURN. "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 504 or	Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or	Rs. 742-8
,, LONDON	627 or	Rs. 528	Rs. 942-8 or	Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru.	Y. Tozawa.	4625	4th July	21st July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6120	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA.
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

1, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.
SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, KT.
S. R. BOMANJI, Esq.
RUSTAM K. CAMA, Esq.
JEHANGIR B. PETIT, Esq.
PURSHOTTAMDAS THACKERDAS, Esq.
H. S. DIKSHIT, Esq.
SALEBHAI C. BARODAWALLA, Esq.
W. A. CHAMBERS, Esq.
CHUNILAL D. SARAIYA, Esq.
BHAISHANKER NANABHAI, Esq.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DUMRA ..	1695	Thu. 24th July	9 a.m.	Direct
LHASA ..	2685	Fri. 25th July.	*6 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 24th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS (Weekly.)

S.S. "Barkura," 3,159 tons, on Thursdays, 24th July calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.
Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly)

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
† INDULA ..	3358	Thursday 24th July
*PENTAKOTA..	3413	.. 7th August
† FUNDUA ..	3305	.. 21st ..
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	.. 4th Sept

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durben.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

21st July 1913.
161

Dry & Chemical Cleaning

BY THE ENGLISH PROCESS.

N.B.—The only firm in the East with an up-to-date Cleaning Plant

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS.

2-14, Hummum St.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FUNDS exceed.....£19,031,200

ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 7,139,552

FIRE LIFE MARINE PROFITS AND Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus. Particulars to:—

C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT'S BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.
160

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1905.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
LONDON: 95, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.
175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 62,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE WORLD'S ALL.

OUR

Atank Nigrah Pills

ARE

THE WORLD'S ALL

as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

Re. I for a tin with 32 Pills.

Available Everywhere.

Or from:—

VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India.)
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.
Prompt payment of Claims.

Agents:—NOORMAHOMED & CO.,
72, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE

Bombay Chronicle

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-Yearly	Rs. 11
Quarterly	Rs. 6

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly	Rs. 30
Half-Yearly	Rs. 16
Quarterly	Rs. 9

DRINK

VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India.

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,
Vad Gadi, BOMBAY.

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the fitters active and healthy.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND AND SON,

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,

Mohamadi Mahal, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

	Rs	A.
Ponsonby: The Decline of Aristocracy	5	10
W. Marchant: Romantic India ...		
E. J. Harrison: The Fighting Spirit of Japan	9	6
Abbott: Life of Napoleon. 2 vols. With Maps and Numerous Illustrations	12	0
Cresson: Persia. The Awakening East	9	6
Major Tremearne: Hausa Superstitions and Customs. An Introduction to the Folk-Lore and the Folk	15	12
G. Stanley Hall: Educational Problems. 2 vols.	31	8
Rogers: Six Centuries of work and Wages	6	4
Bradley: Appearance and Reality		
Rudolph Eucken: Problem of Human Life	7	14
M. C. Mallik: A Study in Ideals. Great Britain and India	7	14
Adamson: The Development of Modern philosophy	7	14
Hobhouse: Morals in Evolution. 2 vols.	15	12
Gibson: Scientific Ideas of To-day	3	12
Gibson: Electricity of Today. Its Works and its Mysteries	3	12
Buckley: Irrigation Work of India	31	8
Philip: Romance of Modern Chemistry	3	12
Hogg: The Microscope. Its History, Construction and Application	6	8
Sir G. Watt: The Commercial Products of India	12	0
J. C. Oman: The Brahmans, Theists and Muslims of India	10	8
Constant: Recollections of the Private Life of Napoleon. 3 vols.	12	0
Jack's Reference-Book	2	10
Jack's Woman's Book	2	10
Sir W. E. Cooper: Spiritual Science. A Study of Spiritual Philosophy and its Practical Application to Everyday Life. "The Home University Library" Each Volume	0	12
"The People's Books". Each Volume	0	6
"Bohn's Popular Library". Each Volume	0	12

A

CLEARANCE

SALE

Sweeping Reductions IN Perfumery and Toilet Requisites etc.

Visit Cordially invited.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,

47, Century Bdgs.,
Hornby Rd. Fort.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ld.

OFFICES: 3, Elphinstone Circle
FORT, BOMBAY.

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES of the Company are:—

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENT and ANNUITIES.

MARRIAGE DOWRIES.

EDUCATIONAL and BUSINESS FUNDS for Sons.

POLICIES WORLD-WIDE from commencement and automatically protected from forfeiture.

LOANS.

The Company is prepared to advance Loans at most reasonable rates of interest on security of it own Policies.

Applications for Agencies invited.

Exceptional opportunities offered to energetic men with spare time.

Full particulars on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL,
Resident Secretary
for
Western India, Sind and Madras Presidency.

TELEPHONE No. 2352.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "BALTIC."
278

GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles. Marble Merchants and Contractors Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, ect.

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort
BOMBAY

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**
TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

369

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co., LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

Established under the Chairmanship of
THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.

RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., *Secretaries.*

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	... ...	per 50 Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	... ...	,, 50 ,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	... ...	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	... ...	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	... ...	,, 50 ,,	2—0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

WATTS & Co., Calcutta.

Military Saddlers, Harness and Boot-makers

By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CARMICHAEL.
INVITE INSPECTION OF
Their Large and Up-to-date Stock
WHICH INCLUDES
Race, Polo, Steeplechase Saddles, Australian Reverse-hide Ladies' Ride-astride Felt Light-exercise Saddles.

Branches:—Lahore, Simla, Rangoon, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1912.

Policies issued..	6,825 for	£2,458,161
New Premiums (1912)		£112,664
Annual Income ...		£1,481,521
Assets		£10,589,255
Total Payments under Policies		£29,233,881

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, and Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply:—

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma, and Ceylon.

GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?

WHEN THE

New Electric Laundry

guarantees entire satisfaction in

DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING of clothings of all descriptions.

Clothes Treated Antiseptically.

Original colour of garments retained.

REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,

46, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON 1913.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of 15 days racing, to be held as follows, from August to October, 1913.

(A) 8 EXTRA MEETINGS. (The 1st Extra will be held, weather permitting, on Saturday, 2nd August and it is proposed to hold 6 Extra Meetings before Poona Races, 1st Meeting, and 2 Extra Meetings after Poona Races, 2nd Meetings.

(B). POONA RACES.

FIRST MEETING, 4 days. 3rd, 6th, 11th and 13th September.

SECOND MEETING, 3 days. 20th, 24th and 27th September.

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued for the above Meetings as under, and at the rates shown opposite each:—

For the WHOLE SEASON comprising A and B.

Each Gentleman ..... Rs. 50
Each Lady ..... ,, 15

For the POONA RACES, FIRST AND SECOND MEETINGS.

Each Gentleman ..... Rs. 30
Each Lady ..... ,, 7

N.B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and Ladies will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Single Ticket ..... Rs. 5
Lady ..... ,, 2

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Single Ticket ..... Rs. 1 8
Soldiers in Uniform ..... ,, 1 0
Lady ..... ,, 0 8

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.

Special Trains from and to Bombay will run as usual.

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.

Those entitled to free admission for the Season, can obtain their tickets or passes by applying to the Secretary at the Race Office before Saturday, July 26th, 1913.

J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Race Stand,
Poona, 14th July, 1913.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE ROYAL MAIL ROUTE TO THE PUNJAB THROUGH DAILY RESTAURANT CAR EXPRESS.

Bombay—Delhi—Meerut Saharanpur —Ambala—Lahore—Peshawar, without a change.

For trains from Bombay read from top and to Bombay from bottom.

Bombay. H.M.				From Bombay H.M.
7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
4-35	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	0-55
4-13	Arr.		Dep.	1-22
18-30	Dep.	Lahore	Arr.	11-20
18-6	Arr.		Dep.	11-50
11-44	Dep.	Rawalpindi	Arr.	18-36
11-29	Arr.		Dep.	18-51
6-54	Dep.	Peshawar Cantt.	Arr.	23-18
4 -5	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	2-0
1-50	Dep.	Meerut Cantt.	Arr.	4-31
1-42	Arr.		Dep.	4-41
22-58	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-25
22-39	Arr.		Dep.	11-0
21- 8	Dep.	Ambala Cantt.	Arr.	13-27

BOMBAY—RUTLAM—INDORE—MHOW AND NEEMUCH.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
17-50	Dep.	Rutlam Jn.	Arr.	7-0
17- 5	Arr.		Dep.	10-42
13-33	Dep.	Indore	Arr.	14-15
13-23	Arr.		Dep.	14-25
12-50	Dep.	Mhow	Arr.	14-55
12-40	Dep.	Neemuch	Arr.	15- 0

BOMBAY—AGRA.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21- 0
8- 1	Dep.	Bharatpur Jn.	Arr.	21- 0
7-47	Arr.		Dep.	21-23
6- 0	Dep.	Agra Fort	Arr.	23-10

BOMBAY—KATHGODAM FOR NAINI TAL.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21- 0
7-20	Dep.	Muttra Jn.	Arr.	21-45
7-0	Arr.		Dep.	22-25
18-0	Dep.	Kathgodam	Arr.	11- 0

BOMBAY—DEHRA DUN FOR MUSSOORIE.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
2-58	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-25
8-55	Arr.		Dep.	9-55
4-15	Dep.	Dehra Dun	Arr.	17-5

BOMBAY SIMLA VIA D. U. K. RAILWAY CHANGING AT DELHI.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
24-35	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	0'55
24- 5	Arr.		Dep.	1'27
11- 8	Dep.	Umballa Cantt.	Arr.	5.45
0-41	Arr.		Dep.	6- 8
9-30	Dep.	Kalka*	Arr.	8- 0
18 30	Arr.		Dep.	8-30
13- 0	Dep.	Simla	Arr.	14-20

S. C. G WOOD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.

Gresham Building, Fort.

Funded Capital Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DES[illegible]
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of Kanji Vassonji of Bombay Hindu Bhatia Inhabitant, a merchant .....Deceased.

Bhimji Naronji Dalal of Bombay Hindu Bhatia Inhabitant residing at Wilderness Road outside the Fort, the sole surviving executor named in the said Will .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventeenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

B. P. MALABARI.
The 17th day of July, 1913.

Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR AND CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
0300

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Mathuradas Padamsey of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk residing at Kalbadevi, without the Fort .....Deceased.

Soonderdas Padamsey of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, the executor and Trustee named in the Will of the deceased abovenamed a merchant residing at Kalbadevi without the Fort, Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the eleventh day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

W. HOWARD,
The 11th day of July, 1913.

Messrs. RAGHABAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
0299

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 89, Apollo street, Fort, Bombay, on Monday, the 21st day of July 1913 at 3 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed.

"That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by inserting after Article 9, the following article, namely:—

"9 A. The Company may, from time to time, by special Resolution reduce the capital of the Company, in any manner for the time being authorized by law."

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By order of the Board,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 9th July, 1913. 0277

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL & COMPANY

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of over 500 Articles of Jewellery and Indian Curiosities.

SALE TO COMMENCE FROM 31ST JULY.

On THURSDAY, the 31st July and subsequent days until the clearance of the whole stock every day at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL and Co., Auctioneers, will dispose off by Public Auction, without reserve at their Rooms, in the old "Times of India" Building, El[illegible] the entire stock-in-trade of [illegible]'s shop, [illegible] partnership [illegible] consisting of the very valuable [illegible]ch as necklaces, bracelets, [illegible]ardings, [illegible] sets, [illegible] pencils, lockets, muff chains, charms, pendents, gold ear studs, clips, cigar cutters, silver and gun metal cigar cases, match covers, card cases, umbrella handles, silver and rold gold watches, Indian curiosities and other fancy articles too numerous to detail.

The [illegible] jewellery will be on view [illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge.....	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

A WELL ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE with a view to extend its business invite applications from all parts of India from men of position only. For particulars apply MANAGER, General Assurance Society, Ltd. Ajmer.

APPLES—PEARS—9lbs. nett for Rs. 3-8, by V. P. parcel post, all charges included. Apply Captain BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 0257

LOST by my Customs Clerk, FRIDAY, the 11th instant at Churchgate or Marine Lines a bundle of G. C. NOTES containing Rs. 700. The honest finder who returns same to the undersigned or any person who can give information leading to the finding of the money, will be handsomely rewarded. Address: MEYER, Dharavi 0296

MEALS SUPPLIED by English lady neighbourhood Apollo Bunder. Excellent tiffins and dinners. Terms moderate. Special reductions for parties. Apply Box No. 004 c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.

WANTED—A Parsee Graduate proficient in English. Will be trained as Publisher's assistant. Start Rs. 70. Apply Box 42, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0290

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—By young lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian lady. Apply Box 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—by a lady a LADY COMPANION-SECRETARY. Must be well educated, refined and accomplished. A graduate preferred Good salary. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box 43, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0298

WANTED—at once for upcountry, Matriculates, experts in Accountancy, Shorthand, Typewriting, and Commercial Correspondence-permanent employment and good prospects for really able and willing men. Wanted also competent and experienced mechanics for repairs of typewriters of all makes.

Apply with copies of certificates stating salary expected to Box 44, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0301

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A valuable plot admeasuring about 12180 sq. yds. at Gundovli five minutes walk from the Andheri Station with a big well. Apply Burjor F. Mehta No. 3, Sleater Road. 204

FOR SALE—Four cylinder F. N. MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR FOR SALE, in perfect running order. Price Rs. 1,200 or near offer Apply Box 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 350, or near offer Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.

Established 1797.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1782.

FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WORLD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting ***Fire, Marine and Accident*** business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents.
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30 and 10, p.m.

Complete Programme.

At 8-30, pictures only.

A Galaxy of Good Things

The Programme speaks for Itself:—

WITH SCOTT TO THE POLE.

being a pictorial record of the most sensational Expedition the world has ever known, taken by Mr. H.G. Ponting, the official Cinematographer—Exclusive for the Excelsior.

The Jackowlews, the famous Russian dancers, by permission of the Royal Opera House Management in a new dancing and singing scene.

Mr. G.E. STILLWELL,

the Man with two distinctive personalities.

KITTO

The American Patter Comedian, and two more fine films,

a Bumper Programme.

WEINBERGS

MAHALLA'S
SPECIALS
CLUB SPECIALS

CIGARETTES

SOLE AGENTS:
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

MOTOR CARS.

To suit all Pockets, Purposes and Tastes.

BELSIZE, AUSTIN, B. S. A.
SUNDEM. STUDEBAKER.

From Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 15,000.

Trial Runs on any of above cars by arrangement with

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Tel. 1134. 183

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post

TAYLOR & Co.,
Drug Stores.
85, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

PRUDENT PERSONS ARE LIKE PINS.

Their heads prevent them from going too far and look for something better than STEARN'S ATLAS TONIC, the last word in tonics. It tones the liver and helps digestion, while it feeds the brain, the nerves and the muscles. It is this double action on the system that renders ATLAS TONIC an ideal tonic for the tropics. It is non-exicitant and has lasting effects. Sold by all Chemists in India. Literature free on application to MARTIN AND HARRIS, Bombay or Calcutta.

THE FACE IS AN INDEX TO THE HEART

but with a woman it is likewise an index to her internal organism, the healthy or diseased condition of which is at once betrayed in her facial expression. While the freshness of complexion, sparkle of the eye and light and lively movements go to denote a healthy condition, the sallow face, the dragging step and the look of pain and misery are evident signs of a disordered state. Any functional disorder will promptly yield to UTRODINE the most harmless vegetable tonic and sedative for the organic diseases of women. Of all Chemists in India.

Literature free on application to MARTIN and HARRIS, Bombay or Calcutta. 166

An Extraordinary Tonic.

Easiest to take and with most lasting effects. For men & women Young and Old.

Dr. McPhael's
Nervo-Vitalo Pills.

Banish all diseases as:—

Anaemia Nervous Disorder Weakness of any peculiarity to men and women, Sleeplessness, Indigestion Loss of appetite and Palpitation of the heart.

Highly recommended and prescribed by American, English, and French Medical professions as a daily Nervine Tonic.

Sold in bottles of 50 Pills for Rs. 2-12-0 a bottle only by "The Peoples Chemists."

M. T. MADON & Co.

Manufacturing & Dispensing Chemists.

Address: [illegible] Apollo [illegible] Street, [illegible] BAY.

Telegraphic Address THOUGHTS' (C. I. Madon)

Up-country orders most respectfully solicited.

SOFT SILKY

HAIR.

Offer your hair the very best help in the way of a good tonic dressing.

KAMINIA OIL

makes the hair soft, silky and luxuriant. Cures dandruff, nourishes the roots, gives you a healthy scalp. Delicately perfumed.

Price Re. 1 per box.

Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

169

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY
The Manager,
BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Nervous and run down women are greatly benefited by Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It never fails to restore the lost energy and vitality necessary to women.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The following rainfall statistics have been registered at the Colaba Observatory:

Fall for 24 hours ended 8 a.m. July 19, 4.01 in.

Fall for 24 hours ended 8 a. m. July 20 2·85 in.

Fall from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. July 20, Nil,

Fall since June 1, 51.61 in.

Excess over average since June 1, 15.18 in.

The following are the rainfall statistics as registered on other gauges in Bombay up to 8 a. m. on Saturday morning:—

Rain Gauges.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 19th July 1913.	Total since June 1st 1913.
	In. cts.	In. cts.
E. G. Hospital ..	5·05	61·21
G. T. Hospital ..	4·86	60·27
J. J. Hospital ..	5·29	62·91
Sion Factory ..	No.	Returns.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON SATURDAY, the 19th of July, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation since 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jask ..	..	..	..	..	..	—0·06
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	R
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	103·8	85·0	59	..	4·46	+2·92
Rawalpindi ..	97·4	72·1	95	0·65	6·81	+0·34
Lahore ..	97·9	84·2	65	..	6·28	+1·18
Sirsa ..	95·3	72·5	75	..	11·36	+4·75
Ambala ..	98·5	77·2	85	..	13·49	+4·89
Delhi ..	96·0	80·3	88	..	8·53	—0·27
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	98·5	81·0	72	..	3·84	—4·90
Mainpuri ..	91·8	81·1	83	..	4·53	—3·36
Jhansi ..	91·1	75·6	53	0·10	2·67	—0·51
Cawnpore ..	96·6	80·1	85	0·07	7·39	—1·88
Allahabad ..	92·6	79·0	75	0·37	7·10	—4·17
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jodhpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi ..	90·0	81·0	87	0·12	0·79	—2·00
Ajmer ..	91·6	75·7	86	0·46	6·84	—0·05
Jaipur ..	93·2	75·	82	0·12	9·13	+2·09
Kotah ..	95·6	79·6	79	0·13	4·63	—5·68
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Abu ..	94·0	76·0	89	0·85	6·96	+1·19
Dwarka ..	88·3	81·2	85	..	3·35	—4·05
Veraval ..	82·1	77·3	87	3·15	2·69	+14·52
Rajkot ..	89·1	73·8	95	1·40	14·83	+3·39
Bhavnagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Patri ..	87·0	78·8	98	0·94	27·33	+21·59
Surat ..	85·4	77·6	86	2·38	26·12	+7·29
Ahmedabad ..	90·2	76·2	100	1·71	18·11	+6·35
Deesa ..	92·3	77·4	93	1·58	11·26	+3·70
Neemuch ..	90·5	75·0	87	0·15	9·71	+0·69
Indore ..	92·6	72·6	91	1·33	11·39	—0·36
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	86·2	73·8	94	0·42	14·11	—4·39
Saugor ..	85·3	73·0	93	0·50	12·63	—3·13
Hoshangabad ..	85·1	74·6	86	1·84	13·54	—1·69
Khandwa ..	77·2	72·6	91	6·22	19·07	+8·53
Akola ..	77·4	73·0	80	2·57	13·44	+1·80
Amraoti ..	75·8	72·3	90	1·18	18·87	+6·08
Nagpur ..	83·1	72·8	90	0·93	20·79	+3·76
Chanda ..	87·0	74·0	77	0·16	25·29	+6·86
Raipur ..	86·7	73·6	93	0·12	13·54	—3·79
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	81·1	76·2	95	4·01	61·61	+15·18
Ratnagiri ..	82·3	76·9	82	0·51	53·35	+1·77
Mormugao ..	82·5	75·7	72	0·19	63·04	+12·81
Karwar ..	82·7	75·0	84	0·65	62·43	—2·40
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	78·4	72·6	89	0·47	21·5	+1·62
Ahmednagar ..	84·6	70·0	90	0·39	16·02	+8·77
Poona ..	75·5	61·8	93	0·74	17·66	+8·83
Sholapur ..	77·7	72·1	88	0·11	9·10	+1·63
Bijapur ..	76·7	70·3	85	0·04	8·52	+3·77
Belgaum ..	72·3	68·0	95	1·40	20·63	+2·83
Aurangabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	76·9	71·7	88	0·52	24·65	+13·94
Hyderabad ..	80·3	72·2	53	..	8·96	+1·34
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Vaggaloor ..	86·3	74·8	86	0·43	57·78	—4·68
Calicut ..	87·5	74·6	95	0·61	44·44	—8·99
Cochin ..	84·7	73·2	90	2·02	40·66	—1·94
Colombo ..	81·5	72·6	90	0·93	11·16	..
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	93·3	77·2	75	0·25	4·19	—4·35
Nellore ..	90·4	75·4	64	..	3·04	+0·04
Cuddapah ..	97·5	76·0	55	..	4·16	—1·52
Madras ..	100·0	79·5	63	..	2·5	—1·74
Bangalore ..	81·3	66·3	90	0·29	7·81	+2·40
Coimbatore ..	83·4	72·3	85	..	2·81	+0·42
Trichinopoly ..	93·1	69·3	51	..	1·28	—0·83
Vizagapatam ..	98·2	72·7	67	..	1·04	—1·41

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 19th July 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0·65" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north and moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Night temperature is in defect a Rawalpindi and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the extreme southern districts: Allahabad has had 0·37" and Jhansi 0·10". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Rajputana and local rain in Sind: Karachi and Jaipur have had 0·12 each, Ajmer 0·46", and Kotah 0·13". Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general: Bhuj has had 0·85", Rajkot 1·40", Veraval 3·15", Bhavnagar-Pora 0·94", Surat 2·38", Ahmadabad 1·71", Deesa 0·53", Neemuch 0·15" and Indore 1·33. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been general; Jubbulpore has had 0·42", Saugor 0·50", Hoshangabad 1·84", Khandwa 6·22", Akola 2·57", Amraoti 1·18", Nagpur 0·93", Chanda 0·16" and Raipur 0·12". Skies are heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division and at Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 4·01", Ratnagiri 0·51", Mormugao 0·19" and Karwar 0·65". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen: Malegaon has had 0·47", Ahmednagar 0·39", Poona 0·74", Sholapur 0·11", Bijapur 0·04", Belgaum 1·40" and Nizamabad 0·52". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect.

General Remarks.—The storm has moved in a west-north-westerly direction and is central today between Ahmednagar and Neemuch. It has determined fairly heavy rain in the western half of the Central Provinces and the adjacent parts of west Central India and in Gujarat and Kathiawar. It will continue to move in a north-westerly direction. The deficiency of pressure at the centre is, however, less today. With the westward advance of the storm, rainfall has decreased, though it has still been nearly general, in the extreme eastern and south-eastern districts of the Central Provinces and in Hyderabad. Nearly general rain has fallen also on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Bombay Deccan, Rajputana and in the extreme southern districts of the United Provinces, and local rain in Sind and Mysore and on the north Madras coast.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat, Kathiawar, and west Central India; fairly general rain in the Central and the United Provinces, Rajputana, and the north Bombay Deccan; local rain in the south Bombay Deccan, Hyder abad and Sind; some showers in the Punjab.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 20.

The depression continues moving westwards. Its centre this morning is over Sind. It has given some very heavy falls in Gujarat and Sind.

Rainfall occurred in Burma, Assam, Bengal and in the country to the west of the line drawn from Allahabad to Bangalore.

Chief amounts:— Tavoy and Diamond Island four inches; Bhamo three quarters; Bogra two; Lahore one; Dhushab three; Fort Sandeman one; Hyderabad (Sind) seven; Karachi four; Udaipur one; Deesa two; Mount Abufour; Bhuj twelve; Dwarka seven; Rajkot, Bombay, Calicut, three; Mercara four;

Forecast:—Decrease in rainfall in central parts of the country and increase in Baluchistan and south Punjab.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 18th July 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr	inches	29·504
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	78·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	77·0
Dew Point	,,	70·4
Relative humidity of Air ..	,,	0·936
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		10·0
Maximum temperature of Air ..	degrees	84·1
Minimum do. do. ..	,,	76·2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		W, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	401
Fall of Rain	inches	4·46
Total fall during month	,,	24·01
Total fall during year	,,	50·42
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th July	,,	2·37

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8—30 a. m., Standard Time on the 19th July, 1913, was 29·602 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by 0·01 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 1·36 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8—45 a. m. Standard time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0·10 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	July.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Sun.	19	m 5	31	16 5
		6	41 a	18 11
Mon.	20	m 6	7	16 7
		7	2 a	18 7
Tues.	21	m 0	50	20 8
		1	28 a	22 11
Wed.	22	m 1	30	25 7
		1	51 a	27 7
Thurs.	24	m 2	39	25 2
		2	46 a	26 8
Fri.	25	m 3	17	21 10
		m 3	17	26 2

1913		Low water		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	July.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Sun.	19	11	41 a	24 18
		0	32 a	28 1
Mon.	20	m 0	20	25 1
		1	1 a	28 2
Tues.	21	m 6	40	25 4
		7	41 a	28 7
Wed.	22	m 7	11	25 12
		8	10 a	18 5
Thurs	23	m 8	12	17 5
		9	12 a	18 5
Fri.	25	m 8	40	19 7
		9	48	18 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

July,	Sunrise.	Sunset.
20. (Sun.)	6h. 11m.	7h. 18 m.
21. (Mon.)	6h. 11m.	7h. 18 m.
22. (Tues.)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18 m.
23. (Wed.)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18 m.
24. (Thurs.)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17 m.
19. (Fri.)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, July 26th, 3h. 23.7 m. P. M., New Moon August 2nd, 6h 28·1 m. P. M., First quarter, 9th, 9h. 33·0 m. A. M.; Full Moon, 17th, 11h. 57·0 m. A. M.

A Simla telegram states that the question of the future strength of the Calcutta High Court is now under discussion. It is recognised that any appreciable reduction in the strength of the Calcutta High Court is not considered possible.

Are you in office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS TURPENE The substitute for Turpentine.

LIQUID FUEL. SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETROL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
PARSI BAZAR STREET.
BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 19.

S. S. Bankura	Whytehead	Busreh	July 5
S. S. Lhasa	Penny	Karachi	July 17

DEPARTURES.

July 19.

S. S. Meteor	Reumerssen	Karachi	
S. S. Sicilia	Ronchi	Genoa	
S. S. Salsette	Vine	Aden	
S. S. Shirala	Peck	Karachi	

20th

S. S. Mahronda	Armstrong	London & Dunkirk	
S. S. Lindenfels	Muller	Hamberg & Bremen via Karachi	

S. S. Bankura:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Bankura, 1,904 tons, Captain T. B. H. Whytehead, arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Busreh July 5th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain C. S. Penny arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Karachi July 17th with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, A. F. Vine, sailed on Saturday for Aden, with mail a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Shirala:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Shirala, 3,399 tons, Captain E. W. Peck, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Lindenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Lindenfels, 3,525 tons Captain H. Muller, sailed on Sunday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Mahronda:—The steamer Mahronda, 4,921 tons, Captain H. M. Armstrong, sailed on Sunday for London and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN PORT.

SATURDAY, July 19, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed. Steamer	Capt	Agents
C & R Dido	Williams	J. F. & Co.
L & E Neuerfels	Fiericks	W. & A. G. & Co.
F. Umta	Bubb	M. M. & Co.
H. Umsinga	Con	W. & A. G. & Co.
K. Ville-de-Oran	Masson	J. M. & Co.
M. Arcadia	Barchum	P & O. S. N. & Co.
N. Baron Balfour	Symonds	W. & A. G. & Co.
O. Salient	Westcott	S. Smidt & Co.
P. Clan Sinclair	Smith	J. F. & Co.
Q. Abydos	Davies	B. & A. S. N. & Co.

V. DOCK.

1. City of Bristol	Henderson	K. N. & Co.
2. Scindia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co.
3. City of Bombay	Leary	K. N. & Co.
4. Hidalgo	Harbord	J. F. & Co.
5. Salamis	Rodger	W. & A. G. & Co.
6. Kybfels	Frisins	W. & A. G. & Co.
8. Trieste	Crimme	A. L. S. N. & Co.
10. & 11. Chupra	Maclaydyen	M. M. & Co.
12 & 13 Egypt	Summers	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
15. Bombay Maru	Tozowa	N. Y. K.
16. Lawoe	Coates	D M. Khundwani.

OFFSIDE N.

Markgraf	Tantyen	A. Strandis & Co

OFFSIDE O.

Budrie	Fisher	Arab Steamer.

H. W. P. D.

Netravati	Fakeera	B. S. N. & Co
Satranji	Hoosein	B. S. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Astoria	Hogan	T. M. & Co.
Brecon	Jones	K. N. & Co.
Banca	Atwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Bankura	Whytehead	M. M. & Co.
Cleopatra	Ivanavich	A. L. S. N. & Co.
City of Birmingham	Houghton	K. N. & Co.
Ferrera	Feathers	Shaw Wallace & Co.
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co.
Homayun	Mirch	T. M. & Co.
Islami	Hughes	T. M. & Co.
Kasara	Morrison	M. M. & Co.
Kamakura Maru	Hori	N. Y. K.
Kuonton	Hannah	T. M. & Co.
Kirkfield	Dermody	T. M. & Co.
Lhasa	Penny	M. M. & Co.
Lmdula	Walk	M. M. & Co.
Lhasa	Penny	M. M. & Co.
Mildenfels	Heckel	W. & A. G. & Co.
Nyanza	McAllister	W. & A. G. & Co.
Natsuog	McNicoll	T. M. & Co.
Ramsay	Mullan	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Saaid	Bousfield	Arab Steamer
Schwarzfels	Strychic	W. & A. G. & Co.
Schildturm	Kloppenburg	W. & A. G. & Co.
Sofala	Sohl	M. M. & Co.
Sildra	Bryn	The Bombay Co.
Stephuetis	Goodridge	A. Y. & Co.

MEN OF WAR & R. I. M. VESSELS.

R. I. M. S. Hardinge	Lieut. J.C. Ward	R.I.M. Troop ship
R. I. M. S. Palmeres	Lieut. J. Headlam	Survey st.
R. I. M. S. Dufferin	Comdr. G. H. S. La Touche	Troopship
R. I. M. S. Investigator	Capt. C. S. Hickman	Survey st.
R. I. M. S. Dalhousie	Capt. A. F. Robinson	Troopship
R. I. M. S. Lawrence	Comdr. Pipon	station.

The kidnapping scare in Calcutta is responsible for another outbreak which took place on Saturday night in Cornwallis Street. Two Punjabi electricians, it is said, were standing on the footpath of the thoroughfare when a rumour spread that they were there for the purpose of kidnapping children. They were immediately surrounded by a large number of municipal sweepers and would probably have fared badly at their hands had it not been for their presence of mind. The pair, finding that they were being pressed, rushed into the local Municipal Office and were quickly followed inside by an excited mob. The police were communicated with by telephone and on arrival rescued the men and arrested nine of the ringleaders who will be placed on their trial shortly.

COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19.

Consols 2½ per cent.	..	72⅞
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	..	25'24½
Rentes 3 per cent.	..	84¾
Berlin Cheques on London	..	20'47
Bar Silver Spot	..	27½
Bar Silver 2 months hence	..	27-7/16
Closing tone of Silver:—Quite, steady.		
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	..	64.1/16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	..	1/3 13/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent since 17th April 1913.		
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan)		88
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	..	4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	..	4¼
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	4¼
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	..	5
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..	77/9
Interest day to day loans	..	2½
Interest 7 day market loans	..	3,

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

LONDON, July 18.

Silver to Bombay	..	£150,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	..	£120,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	..	£10,000
,, ,, Ceylon	..	£2,000
,, ,, Hongkong	..	£
,, ,, Shanghai	..	£5,000

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, July 18

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £63 3/4; Copper Braziers £75; Yellow Metal 65/8. Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp, 4-16-6. Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool 10-12-6 Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C. I. F. Ind. 5-8-9.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 15-6 value.

Arrivals.—Clautsham, Umona.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 per cent, ex-ship. 52½; July, August; Dunkirk, sellers, canal. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship. 53; July, August; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs, ex-ship, 48¾; July-August; value; dull; firm. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship, 48¾; July, August; Dunkirk, sellers, quiet. Linseed Calcutta 45-6: July August, sellers quiet. Linseed Argentine (La Plata), 44½; July August; Antwerp, sellers. Bombay Cottonseed, 6-18-0 July-August, Hull: sellers, firm.

Wheat.—Choice White, Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37/8; July, August; London, sellers. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F., no sellers, quiet, but steady.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-8, July-August; value, quiet but steady.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (double bags), 17-2½; sellers, Oct.-Dec.; very limited biz. Hungarian Crystals Sugar, C. & F. India, 11-8¾; sellers, January March, quiet. German Beet-root 88% 8-7½; sellers, August, 9-2; sellers, October, December 9. Flat; prices, lower. E. A. and similar Crystals C. & F. India, 13-6; sellers, November December. Remains quiet. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay:—no quotation.

Java Sugar.—Raw Java Nos. 15-18 C. & F. Calcutta, 10-9; July-Dec, value. Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, 10-10½; July, December; value Fine White Javas C. & F. Calcutta, 11-9¾; Jan.-March value. Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, 11-11¾: Jan.-Mar., value, still idle.

South American.—Rozario santa FE—62 lbs nominal.

Australian.—South Australian 37½: July; nominal.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, July, 19.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	9,000 Bales
Included in total sales are late	yesterday 3,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	2000 ,,
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	——
Total Day's imports	2,000 ,,
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Steady, fair demand.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—	
Mid. Americans	6 73d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9 60 1.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price	Today's price
J. A.	6'44	6'45
A. S.	6'37	6'38
S. O	6'23	6 25
O. N.	6'19	6 21
N. D	6 14	6 17
D. J.	6'14	6'16
J. F	6'14	6'16
F. M.	6 13	6'18
M. A.	6'16	6'19

OPENING TONE AND RICH.

Opening tone		Quiet
Estimated Sales		6,000
Total Imports		2,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	Today's price.
J. A.	6'44	6'47
A. S.	6'37	6'40
S. O.	6'23	6'27
O. N	6'19	6 22
N. D.	6 14	6.17
D. J.	6'14	6.17
J. F.	6'14	6..7
F. M	6'15	6.18
M. A.	6'16	6'20

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

LIVERPOOL, July 18.

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings":—More enquiry and increased biz.

,, "Cloths".—Quiet Prices Firm.

Weft American 54's	11⅜
,, Egyptian 80's	18¾
Tone "Yarns"	Market quiet.
Weft Egyptian 32's	12⅜
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10 3/16
,, 32's B	10¼
,, 36's W.T.C.	10 7/16
,, 36's B	10¾
,, 42's	12¾
,, American 60's	16¾
,, Egyptian 60's	17⅜
,, 80's	21¼
F. G. F. Tinnevelly	5 27/32

sellers, July-August.

Are your in office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearn's Headache Cure gives quick relief.

AMERICAN COTTON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, July 19

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	1,00
Day's Exports to Great Britain	——
Day's Exports to Continent	3,80

Futures at New York August, 12'14. Previous closing price 12'12.

Futures at New York, October, 11'64. Previous closing price 11'59.

Advanced on unfavorable weather reports and on Bull support and Short Covering.

Spot Cotton at New York 12'40. Previous price 12'40

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12⅜. Previous price 12¼

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans August 12'04. Previous price 12'08.

Futures at New Orleans October 11'61. Previous price 11'63

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9¼

Demand Bills 4'86½.

Silver Commercial Bars 59⅛

AMERICAN MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 18.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 20,000	..
,, Exports to Great Britain 11,000	..
,, Exports to France and Continent 13,000	..
Week's Exports to Japan	..
Stock of Cotton at U. .. Ports 187,000	..
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 162,000..	.. ..

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 18.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	9,000
Total Forwarded	82,000
Total Imports	30,000
Total Stock	835,000
Stock of Cotton in London	2,910
Coconada Fair Red	4 15/16
Coconada Ginned	5 1/32
Coconada Western Good	5 9/32

WEEKLY REPORT,

LONDON, July 19.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	13,470,000
Egyptian visible Supply ..	177,000
East Indian ,, ,, ...	182,000
American ,, ,, ...	1,556,000
Other ,, ,, ...	147,000
Total Sales	52,000
East Indian Sales	400
Total Speculation	2,000
Total Export	2,000
East Indian Export	——
East Indian Stock	12,000
East Indian Forwarded	2,000
East Indian Actual Export ..	——
East Indian Imports	3,000
East Indian Speculation ..	——
American Afloat	40,000
East Indian Afloat	8.000
Total Afloat	66,000

MANCHESTER, July 18.

Grey Shirtings 41-42-In. 38 yards, 16 by 18	8-7
,, ,, 44-in. 38-38½ yards 9 lbs.	9
White Shirtings 40-41-in. 40 yards, 18 square	10-3
,, Nainsooks 43-in. 19 yards, 22 by 21	6-11

In No. 19½ read German Beetroot 88 per cent.:—8-11½ sellers (not 9-11¾) August,

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 20.

The local cotton market for New Crop quotations was one rupee lower than the previous day notwithstanding the advance from America, as the bear element in the market for the present is more powerful. There was no demand for actuals either by local mills or by exporters.

THE MOVEMENT.

Port Receipts for the seven days have been 20,000 as against 27,000 bales last week and 12,000 bales last year.

The comparative table of exports for the week is as under:—

	1913	Last 1912 week.
Gt. Britain	B/S 11,000	15,000 5,000
Continent	,, 13,000	16,000 23,000

Stocks at all American Ports stand at 187,000 bales as compared with 210,000 bales last week and 266,000 bales last year.

The total stock at the interior Ports upto the week ending 18th July was 162,000 bales as against 179,000 bales last week and 115,000 bales last year.

VISIBLE SUPPLY AND TOTAL INTO SIGHT.

The world's visible supply show the undernoted variations for the week:—

	1913	Last 1912 week.
American	1,556,000	1,708,000 1,814,000
Other kinds	506,000	485,000 358,000

The total into sight show 13,470,000 bales against last week 13,430,000 bales and 15,290,000 bales same period last year.

A WEEK *stomach often rejects medicine that tastes bad. Better try Kasagra, which tastes so good that it has to be kept out of the children's way. The perfect laxative and constipation cure.*

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,650 XD
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6 %	95-8
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,74
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,45
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	9 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6½ o/o	14¾
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15. ..	..	6¾	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	0¾ o/o	13
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan. July	9 o/o	65-8
Standard Bank Rs. 50 ..	..	..	30
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan. Aug	14 o/o	252
Allahabad Bank ..	..	15 o/o	301
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	25
The Poona Bank: .. (Old issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New issue) Rs. 1 ..	do.	0	13
Punjab National Bk. ..	..	10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank ..	Oct.-Apl.	10 o/o	4.00
Mercantile Bank £12 ..	..	7 o/o	£21
£12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	63
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	New	5 o/o	80
National Bank of India £12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	0 7/8

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc.	May-Oct.	25	900	
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70	
Bengal Manufacturing.	..	..	150	
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	230	
Bo Dying and M. Co.	..	30	740	
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	5,27-8	
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	252-8	
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2,145	
Ch. na ..	Mar.-Sep.	30	795	
Ch oi Silk ..	..	20	375	
Co.aba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep	50	2,5.7-8	
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440	
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190	
Courla ..	April	40	680	
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep	5	1.7-8	
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-5	252-8	
David ..	May-Nov.	20	540-4	
Edward Sassoon ..	..	5	194	
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	485	
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep	..	140	
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	575	
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,605	
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	268 1/2	
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	430	
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep	45	660	
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475	
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1.325	
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	115	
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	105	
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	460 XD	
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025	
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	165	
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190	
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6¾	130	
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	16	440	
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290	
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	900	
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,390	
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25	802/8	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1,345	
Madhowji Dharamsi.	June-Dec	75	1,492-8	
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	200	
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,192/8	
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	100	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200 M.D.	
Nowab of Cambay ..	..	30	165	
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	247/8	
New City of Bombay.	Mar.-Sep.	35	1.090	
Phoenix ..	Jan.-July	7½	168 1/2	
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	300	
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100	
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	820	
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4,200	
Sholapore ..	June-Dec	250	4,900	
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	70	
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1,435	
Sun ..	Oct.	..	130	
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	22	
Swan ..	New O	12½	3.7/8	
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1,730	
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,440	
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.	135	
Vishnu Cotton (C. .. (P.	..	Nil.	465	
Western India ..	Sept.	45	660	
Mysore Spinning ..	July	15	615	

Press Companies.

		Last year Div.	
		R	R.
Akbar ..	May	300	4,80
Albert Kurrachee ..	N .	45	50
Brcuit's Cawnpore ..	..	6¾	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'ptly.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	137/8
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	137½
Khaugaum ..	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	2
Mannar Manufg ..	Aug	12½	23
New East Indian ..	Sept	75	870
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	50	865
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	552-8
New Prince of Wales.	do.	45	78.
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	235
Valkart, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	660
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	120

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6½	675
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	60%	13
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4	96/8
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80		4 o/o	121
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	121
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7	140
Tapti valley Railway Co	Apl.-Aug	7½	5.7-8
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	114

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co..	Oct.-May	10	155
All India U. I. Co.. Ld. Rs. 25 ..	August	Nil.	11
Bamankus ..	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Ice ..	..		
Badham Pile ..	..		98 XD
Baroda Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Aug		35C
Bo. Burma T. Corpn. ..	..	15	63 3/8
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld.	P. Feb.-Aug O.	.. 3	175/8 194
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	H. yearly	Rs. 2	23
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct	40	950
Bo. Land and Building	..	30	400
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	O. Mar.-Sep. P. Sep.-Oct.	5 6 %	252/8 270
Central I. M. Co., Ld..	April	20%	293
City of Bombay Building Co. ..	Dec.-Jn Sep.	30½ yr. 8	450
Delhi Flour ..	..	30	115
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50.			315
Indian Mcntle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20. ..	Dec.	30 12½	2
Indian Cotton Oil Company,	O. Old 100 New Issue 25	.. ..	1 0 2
	P 100	March. Oct.-Jul	7 % 10
John Roberts & Co. ..			13 20
Jost's Fans Supply Co Rs. 50. ..	July do.	10 %	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175. ..		12½	183
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75.	July		107½
Marks & Co. ..	..	8	101
Marsland Price Co. O.	..		100
Marsland Price Co. P.	..	Nil.	70
Napier Hotel Co. ..	..	7 %	2
O. Govt. S. Life A. Co.	May		
Rs. 50. ..	July	20 %	382/8
Phillips & Co. ..	Sep.	Rs. 3½	3
Port Canning Co. ..	..	40	880
Shivrajpur Synd, etc..	..	10 %	2
Shivrajpur Debs. ..	..	8 %	800
Sidar Carbic G's. Co.			95
Soundy & Co. ..	War.-Aug	..	40 nom
Tata Iron Steel Co.	O. D. P.	Nil.	93/8 196 172
Tata Hydro Electric	Jan & July	..	990
	O 600 P 600	.. 4 %	697/8 ..
Thacker & Co. ..	May	24 %	198 XD
Telephone Co. ..	July	Rs. 2½	46
Treacher & Co ..		Rs. 15	492 8XD

Buyer 2 S—Seller Nom—Nominal price CD—Com-dividend XD—Mr-dividend.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

THE BANK RATE.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

Money is becoming more and more plentiful in India, this position being clearly reflected in the returns presented by the presidency banks. Further accumulations were recorded in the statement issued yesterday by the Bank of Bengal, and the percentage again rose to 52.95, from 51.85 last week and 49.40 the week before. The directors made no change, however, in the rate of interest on demand loans. The following is the present position of the bank:—

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office..	Rs.	1.80,692	increase.
,, at Branches..	,,	17,63,781	decrease.
Other Deposits ..	,,	27,46,700	increase.
Post Bills ..	,,	1,73 553	decrease.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments ..	Rs.	7.53,345	decrease
Loans ..	,,	14,20,438	do.
Accounts of Credit ..	,,	1,60 128	do.
Mercantile Bills ..	,,	5,38,165	increase..
Cash at Head Office ..	,,	3 57,696	decrease.
,, at Branches ..	,,	31,07,690	increase.

THE MONETARY SITUATION.

The monetary situation in India is certainly peculiar, for while, in other parts of the world, there is considerable uneasiness and a great demand for funds, there is, in this country, heavy cash balances at the banks for which there are apparently but few outlets. The worldwide demand for capital is doubtless due to the extraordinary developments that are taking place in several old countries that are rapidly emerging from commercial lassitude to industrial activity, China, Japan, Morocco, Chili, Peru, Brazil, Argentina and Bolivia may be mentioned in this category; and India might be included—or should be included—were it not for the fact that so much money lies idle at the presidency banks, thus pointing, indirectly, to a lack of industrial enterprise among the Indian people. The expending demand for capital results, undoubtedly, from a wholesome condition. It should have an inspiring, rather than a restraining influence on financial centres. This is, however, not precisely the case in Europe, where the war of the Balkans continues to have a distressing effect. In India, on account of the smallness of the demand, the weekly allotment of council bills has been systematically reduced, and if these conditions still continue it is possible that, instead of money being remitted from London, it will be sent from India to Britain some of the gold that has accumulated in the Currency Department being accommodated at the Bank of England.

TRADE BOOM DECLINING.

There are signs that the trade boom is on the wane. The ship-building boom is finished; and the recent fall in freight charges indicates less activity. In three months the rate for deadweight has been reduced to the extent of 7s. 6d. per ton, the reduction in the Indian seed and grain traffic having, no doubt, some influence upon this result. It is questionable whether the steamer companies, or the Indian railways, for the matter of that, will be able to repeat in their next reports the excellent figures recently presented. The net earnings of the railways in India amounted to nearly £21,000,000 in 1912, an increase of £3,301,000, or a return on capital expenditure on open lines of 6.77 per cent., as against 5.87 per cent. in 1911. The figures for the current year will, I predict, be less satisfactory. Although the returns published by the Collector of Calcutta Customs for last month show an increase in foreign imports of Rs. 54 lakhs, there is a decline in exports of no less than Rs. 88¾ lakhs. The falling-off was chiefly noticeable in grain, pulses and flour, which receded by Rs. 60 lakhs, barley declining to the extent of Rs. 33 lakhs and rice by nearly Rs. 21 lakhs. Other marked decreases were Rs. 33 lakhs in opium, Rs. 17 lakhs in seeds, Rs. 3 lakhs in coal, Rs. 15 lakhs in tea and about Rs. 6 lakhs in raw jute.

THE NEW JUTE CROP.

In the history of the jute industry there has, I believe, been no divergence of opinion upon the extent of the new crop so patently defined as is the case on the present occasion. The market is unreconcilably divided, for while one section declares that the yield will be considerably less than it was last year the other side, who are, by the way, in the minority, assert with equal confidence that the output will be the biggest yet recorded. The position as regards acreage is summed up as follows by Mr. J. R. Blackwood, the Director of Agriculture for Bengal:—The actual acreage figure now put forward for the Province of Bengal for last year is 2,620,786 acres and the present estimate of acreage for this year is 2,782,943 acres. These figures show an increase in favour of this year of 6.2 per cent. Adding the figures returned for Bihar and Orissa and Assam, the grand total for the present year is 3,191,178 acres as against 3,014,777 acres for last year. The increase for Bihar amounts to 3 per cent. and that for Assam to 5.4 per cent. The increase for the three provinces taken together amounts to 5.8 per cent.

With an increased acreage one would naturally expect increased crops. But the "deshi" crops was ruined to the extent of about 5 per cent. by early rains. And the young growths in other jute areas were retarded, if not spoiled, by excessive moisture when the monsoon broke. The pessimists, those who are trying to "bull" the market, assert that the depreciation which these facts imply will reduce the outturn to about 95 lakhs of bales. The optimists, otherwise the "bears," believe, or try to believe, that the propititious weather which we are now experiencing will bring on the lagging weeds, that the crops which are reported spoiled in the Howrah District will be resuscitated, thus making good the deficiency caused by loss sustained in the "deshi" area. They point further to the fact that in the two largest jute-growing districts, Mymensingh and Dacca, the crops upon an increased acreage are in excellent condition. They contend, therefore, that instead of the yield being less than that of last year it will, in all probability, be considerably more, a bumper output of 105 lakhs of bales being predicted. If future events prove the truth of this prognostication, it will be interesting to consider what the ultimate result would have been had the "deshi" crops remained unimpaired, for we should then have had, in that case, the stupendous output of about 110 lakhs of bales. The world's requirements are usually estimated at, roughly, 90 lakhs of bales, and with 20 lakhs more than the actual demand the raw material would probably be cheaper than it has ever been before. This, however, is a purely conjectural position. The question before us is of a more practical nature—will the yield of the current season be 95, or 105, lakhs of bales? The course of future values depend essentially upon this issue. If the first figure is the right solution of the enigma, jute will doubtless remain at a fairly high range of prices. If the second forecast is correct values will of course depreciate. And cheap jute is always best for the jute trade.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

July 21.

525. *Arms.*—The Corps having been re-armed with the Short L. E Rifles, all L. Metford Rifles and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

526. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays and Fridays at 7 A. M., on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.—Mufti.

527. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

528. *Parade.*—"G" Company will parade to-day Monday, the 21st instant and "G" Coy. recruits on Wednesday the 23rd instant at 7.30. a..m at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress-Mufti.
Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

529. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company

...NG NEWS

...LL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

... on Saturday the ground was ... impossible condition, and the *de resistance* of the League, the ...ting of the two Sherwood Foresters' ...ms, had to be postponed. This will ...ow be played on about the 12th September, preceded by the other three games interfered with by rain.

The three games played this week all resulted as anticipated, a success each for the Sherwood "A" and Commercial Gymkhana raising them above the Artillery. An easy win for the G. I. P., added to the fact that they have had more games than the others, has placed them perhaps higher than they will eventually finish. On the other hand, the Grant Medicals have come down three places, a position more in keeping with the general opinion as to the ultimate order. The Hornets are getting their most difficult matches off early, and, as they have made close fights of it with all three military teams, we may confidently expect to see them begin to move up now. Neither the B. A. C. nor Y. M. C. A. give much promise of finding more exalted positions, and the all Blacks are as much of a fixture as ever at the tail end. No less than three games have had to be held over during the last four days of the week. Footballers will be forgetting what it feels like to kick a dry ball, and we only hope for a fine spell.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	For	Agst.	Pts.
Sherwood Foresters ..	4	4	0	0	13	0	8
Sherwood Foresters "A" ..	3	3	0	0	8	0	6
Commercial Gym.	4	2	0	2	9	4	6
K. G. A.	4	2	1	1	4	3	5
G. I. P. Railway.	5	2	2	1	6	6	5
Bombay Gym. ..	3	1	0	2	2	1	4
Grant Medicals.	4	2	2	0	6	4	4
B. A. C.	3	1	1	0	6	5	2
Hornets	4	0	3	1	0	8	1
Y. M. C. A. ..	4	0	3	1	0	7	1
All Blacks ..	4	0	4	0	0	16	0

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Y.M.C.A. *v.* Commercial Gym.

Referee:—Sgt. Peterkin.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

I. F. A. CHALLENGE SHIELD.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, July 19.

In the Indian Football Challenge Shield Competition, first round, the King's Own played against the Dalhousie F. C. this evening. The match after three drawn games at last came to a satisfactory conclusion on the Dalhousie ground before a large crowd of spectators. The game on this occasion proved much more interesting than on previous occasions. After about a quarter of an hour's play the Dalhousie scored a goal through Reynolds. The military equalised during the second moiety. An extra time being allowed the King's Own scored their winning goal in the second half.

In the third round, the Black Watch had an easy win over the Port Commissioners by two goals to nil on the Rangers' ground.

On the Customs ground the Argyll Highlanders beat the Eastern Association after a contested game by three goals to one. The Indian team played pluckily all through against their sturdier opponents.

SIMLA DOG SHOW.

POULTRY SHOW.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 18.

The Annual Dog Show will be held at Ravenswood this year on Saturday the 13th September. Major Nicolay is acting as Secretary and both their Excellencies the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief have been pleased to accord their patronage to the Show. The entries have already been received from Quetta, Rawalpindi and Mussoorie. Several valuable prizes will be offered.

The Poultry Show will be held here on 4th September and His Honour the Lieutenant Governor has placed Barnes court at the disposal of the Show Committee for the purpose.

A TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

It is understood that there will be a tennis tournament at Viceregal Lodge in September. It will be run on the same lines as Lady Hardinge's tennis tournament of 1911. Captain Astor, A.D.C., will act as Secretary.

HOME CRICKET.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, July 19.

Notts beat Gloucestershire at Nottingham by an innings and 134 runs.

Sussex beat Lancashire by five wickets at Manchester.

The matches between Hampshire and Essex and Kent and Yorkshire were drawn, the first named team leading on the first innings.

GOLF NOTES.

Although on most mornings last week it was possible to play golf it was generally in a drizzle and it was a lucky couple that got round without getting wet. The Oval and the top end of Marine Lines Maidan have been practically under water for sometime and in many places one's ball on striking the ground disappears into inches of mud. In spite of all these difficulties the match, Army vs. Civilians was duly carried through on Thursday morning and resulted in a crushing defeat of the Military by 23 holes to 11. This big difference was due to two players, Watts and Cherry, who were responsible for no less than 13 holes between them. Pechy, the captain of the Nasik Golf Club, played for the Civilians but suffered defeat at the hands of Adair. England and M. F. Nicholson, had a close game in which the former was successful by one hole. He was putting particularly well and only needed one stroke on five out of the nine greens. These club matches are a new innovation and are likely to prove most popular as there is practically only one competition, that for the Golfers Cup, which is played for by match play during the year.

There is a considerable difference of opinion as to which is the best ball to use at the present season of the year when the course is in the sodden condition it now is. There are no two opinions that the heavy make is the most popular in the dry weather as one can drive a much longer ball and this in itself is sufficient to recommend it. It is, however quite a different matter now as the heavy ball sinks so far into the turf that it is a very difficult matter to pick it up with any club and for this reason many players have given up using these balls in preference to the lighter make. Those who have done so may obtain a certain amount of advantage in the lies through the green but I think the heavier ball is much better to putt with.

The variety of costumes which local golfers don has called forth a certain amount of comment by a correspondent in the columns of a morning contemporary. It seems to offend his eye to see players going round the course in shorts. I have no doubt if a golfer on any home course was to turn out in such a kit there would be a general outcry but it must be said for this climate there is no more comfortable costume in which to play. At the same time I must agree that some pepole seem to think that any dress will do for golf as I have seen some of the weirdest costumes on the Bombay golf course one is ever likely to see anywhere and which I think would hardly be tolerated in any other part of the world. Personally I have no objection to "shorts" provided they are not too short, but when one sees players parading about in things which leave open to view about a foot of bare leg it is only to be expected that sooner or later some one will have something to say on the matter.

The entry for the golfers cup numbers 56 and the first round has to be completed by August 3rd. This must be almost a record entry and most of the local players are taking part.

Taylor, this year's Open Champion, and Ray, ex-Champion met in an exhibition match at West Hill, when the former proved successful in a medal round by three strokes.

Vardon and Ray, met at Whitely Bay, Northumberland in match and medal play when Ray won the match by 2 and 1. In the medal round, however, Vardon was seen to better advantage and won in 69 to Ray's 73.

France defeated America in all four matches at Versailles when Massey defeated McUamara, 2 and 1. Tellier defeated A. Smith 6 and 4, Gassiat defeated Brady 5 and 3, and Lafitte, defeated McDermott 3 and 2.

Mr. H. H. Hilton, was beaten 2 and 1 by the American, J. Stearns in the first round of the French Amatuer Championship at La Boulie. The latter, however, was defeated in the second round by Lord C. Hope, 6 and 5.

It is understood that most of the Clubs which govern the competition for the Open Championship are convinced that new regulations for the event must be introduced before next season and that only the Championship itself (not the qualifying rounds) must be played on the allotted course. It is thought that something must be done to eliminate those who have no possible chance of winning as the entry, which reached 269 this year, grows bigger every time.

Next Thursday there will be a medal Sweepstake competition under handicap.

TOLLYGUNGE GYMKHANA RACE.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

(Specially reported for the "Chronicle.")

CALCUTTA, July 19.

The races were run in a rather hot weather. The attendance was distinctly smaller. Only in the fourth and fifth races favourites failed to bring home their backers' money safely.

PONY HURDLE PLATE—1 mile:—
Mr. Macpherson's PAN OUT 10-7, Mr. Ewart 1
Mr. McGregor's LAURA 11-0, Mr. Robertson 2
Betting:—5 to 2 on Pan Out, 2 to 1 Laura.

Totes. paid Rs. 8 for win.

The Race:—Pan Out led all through and won by 15 lengths.

Time:—2mins. 11 2/5secs.

TALLY HO PLATE—1½ miles, Steeplechase:—
Mr. Daunt's VICTOR 10-5, Mr. Roddick 1
Mr. Pierson's QUEEN OF HEARTS 10-0, Mr. Riviere 2
Also Ran:—The Chief 12-2 (fell), Foxglove 10-5 (fell) Joy 10-11 (refused).

Betting:—Evens Victor and Foxglove, 10 to 1 the rest.

Totes. paid Rs. 11 for win, Rs. 8 and Rs. 14 for places.

The Race:—Joy was early refused. Foxglove and Victor led together with Joy in attendance, Queen of Hearts and the Chief Longway last. Chief and Foxglove fell leaving Victor to win from Queen of Hearts by 2 lengths.

Time:—3mins. and 14secs.

VISITORS' VASE—6 furlongs:—
Mr. Dass's POLITESSE 11-0, Mr. Evers 1
Mr. Oakley's YUM YUM 10-13, Mr. Roddick 2
Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's Gatling Gun 9-8, Mr. Hare 3
Also ran:—Marconigram 10-6.

Mr. Hunter's DONNA BELLA 10-8, Mr. Evers 2*
Mr. Shillingford's MY FANCY 10-4, Mr. Robertson 2*
*Dead heat.

Also Ran:—Phillipano 10-6.

Betting:—Evens Master Mostyn, twos Donna Bella and My Fancy, 8 to 1 Phillipano.

Totes. paid Rs. 9 for win, Rs. 5, 5 and 5 for places.

The Race:—To a good start Donna Bella and Phillipano led together, Master Mostyn lying handy. In the straight the latter came on and won by 2½ lengths, My Fancy dead heated with Donna Bella for second place.

Time:—1 min. and 52 1/5 secs.

MATCH:—3 furlongs:—
Mr. Inglis' BERESFORD 12-7, Owner 1
Mr. Gilroy's PETER 12-7, Owner ... 2
Betting:—5 to 4 on each.

Totes paid Rs. 9.

The Race:—Beresford won easily by 2 lengths.

Time:—41 3/5secs.

BANGALORE RACES.

THIRD DAY.

[Associated Press.]

BANGALORE, July 19.

It was very damp afternoon, a couple of smart showers falling. It proved to be a day out the favourites and top weights stood the heavy going admirably.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE—6 furlongs:—
Maharajah of Mysore's MASTER PRIAM 8-9, Melsom 1
Mr. A. Himeed's PREMOA 9-10, Hoyt 2
Also Ran:—Molly D. 8-2.

Betting:—5 to 4 against Master Priam and Premoa, 3 to 1 Molly D.

The Race:—Run in a shower of rain and won by three lengths, two lengths between second and third.

Time:—1min. 23 3/5secs.

LEONIDAS PURSE—6 furlongs:—
Yuvaraja of Mysore's LITTLE SPEED 11-0, Melsom 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s ST. GILGEN 10-0, P. Brown 2
Also Ran:—Glendook 8-9.

Betting:—Evens Little Speed, 5 to 4 against Glendook, 4 to 1 St. Gilgen.

The Race:—After some trouble at the start Little Speed came away and was never headed. Won by six lengths, half length between second and third.

Time:—1min. and 25 2/5secs.

GRANT PLATE—7 furlongs:—
Kour Sahib of Patiala's VIGOUR 8-13, Southall 1
Maharaja of Mysore's CHEMISE, 8-0, Melsom 2
Mr. M. Lakshmi Kantaraj Urs's CROWBAR 9-7, Ames 3
Also Ran:—Cowslip 10-0, Harebell 9-13, F. 7-1.

Betting:—5 to 2 against Chemise, 3 to 1 on Crowbar and Vigour, 6 to 1 Harebell, tens others.

The Race:—Chemise was considered the absolute certainty. Vigour won as she liked by a length, same length between second and third.

Time:—1min. 43 1/5secs.

BANGALORE CUP—1¼ miles:—
Mr. R. R. S.'s COAT-OF-ARMS 10-12, P. Brown 1
Kour Sahib of Patiala's MIL 9-4, Southall 2
Col. Desaraj Urs' METAL MAID 7-9, McGlone 3
Also Ran:—Tiercel 9-5, Airman 8-8, Pelargonium II. 7-5.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Coat-of-Arms, 6 to 4 against Mil, 5 to 1 Metal Maid, sixes Airman, eights Tiercel, tens Pelargonium II.

The Race:—A grand race only marred by Airman slipping heavily up the distance and throwing Pratt who however was uninjured. Won by three lengths, two lengths between second and third.

Time:—2min. 33 1/5secs.

SUBSTITUTION LAL BAGH PLATE—3 furlongs:—
Maharajah of Mysore's RED PATCH 9-2, Melsom 1
Maharajah of Mysore's BETTY 10-5, Ames 2*
Mr. A. Sattar's NYRIA 8-0, Hoyt 2*
Yuvaraja of Mysore's SARASWATI 7-12, Sherwood 4
*Dead heat.

Also Ran:—Blarney Maid 9-9, Madrid 7-5, Fair Sex 7-1.

The Race:—Won by half a length, 1½ lengths between dead heaters and Saraswati.

Time:—41secs.

SUBSTITUTION MYSORE PLATE—4 furlongs:—
Zemindar of Sivagiri's VIC'S PRIDE 8-6, Southall 1
Maharajah of Mysore's BAMBRA 8-7, Melsom 2
Col. Desaraj Urs' CHESTNUT PARK 7-10, McGlone 3
Also Ran:—Stable Boy 10-2, Reinstated Now 8-4.

Betting:—5 to 4 against Bambra, 2 to 1 against Vic's Pride and Reinstated Now, sixes Stable Boy, twelves Chestnut Park.

The Race:—Won by three lengths, four lengths between second and third.

Time:—55 2/5secs.

ECLIPSE STAKES.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, July 18.

The following is the result of the Eclipse Stakes:—
Tracery 1
Louvois 2
Bachelor's Wedding 3

Won by four lengths; one length between third and second.

Seven started.

Tracery was ridden by Whalley and Roseworthy by Maher.

Lorenzo did not start.

Bachelor's Wedding made the running until close home when Tracery went to the front and won easily.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Tracery, 6 to 1 against Louvois, 100 to 6 against Bachelor's Wedding.

DAVIS CUP.

FINAL ROUND.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, July 18.

In the final round of the Davis Cup for the right to meet England, played at Wimbledon to-day, Williams (America) beat Schwengers (Canada) 6—4, 6—2, 6—4. Mcloughlin (America) beat Powell (Canada) 10—8, 6—1, 6—4.

LONDON, July 19.

The match between Canada and America in connection with the Davis Cup was continued to-day, when McLoughlin and Hackett (America) beat Powel and Schwengers (Canada) 6—3, 6—3, 12—10.

America meets Britain in the challenge round on the 25th instant.

BISLEY MEETING.

ELCHO SHIELD.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, July 18.

Scotland won the Elcho Shield with a score of 1732.

England was next, with 1,722, and Ireland third with 1,669.

The Commander-in-Chief has thanked the Karachi Port Trust for the assistance given to trooping.

The Karachi Port Trust are helping a scheme to build a seamen's church at Keamari.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING AT WIMBLEDON.

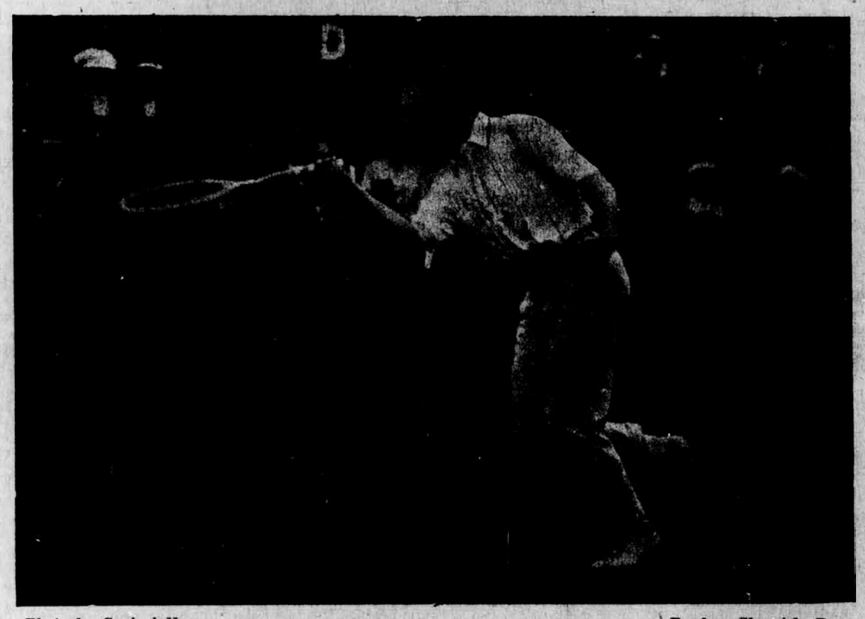


Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

McLoughli who defeated Doust in the final of the Gentlemen's Singles at the Championship Meeting at Wimbledon, and will now meet Wilding, the holder of the Championship.

A GRAND SPIRIT

BUCHANAN'S

"BLACK & WHITE"

SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Sold Everywhere.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.,

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists.

Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, *Hornby Road*, BOMBAY.

The First and Only Firm

Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe holding British Registrable Diplomas.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.

With 23 Years' Practical Experience.

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Col. R. H. Forman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Bo. Brigade, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lieut.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages.

Prices: Extremely Moderate.

A Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction," Free on Application. 294

ASK FOR

Typewriter Carbons

And

Ribbons of the famous

"QUEEN" Brand

Best in Use.

Moderate In Price.

Sole Agents:—

UNVALA & Co.,

36, Churchgate St.,

Fort, BOMBAY.

SCORPION-POISON'S WONDERFUL CURE.

Gentlemen! why live in terror of scorpions? Why dream of the terrible results of scorpion sting, when by only holding Dr. Thacker's scorpion Butee (root) effects a charming cure in 3 minutes? Our Medicine is so completely reliable, that anybody possessing it can safely venture to play with the most venomous ones. Price 4 annas per Butee, As. 8 for 3 Butees. Postage extra.

Sardar Chandulal, Chief Revenue Officer Radhanpur State, Rajputana, writes on 11-7-1911:

Dr. B. Thacker.—Please send me 3 Butees more Your Butees are very effic a cious and praiseworthy.

Marvellous specific for snake bite, Rs. 2.

DR. THACKER,

hop 112, C. P. Tank Road, BOMBAY Post GIRAON

COWPER & Co.

BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.

We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.

We warrant all our work to perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.

COWPER & Co.,

Ophthalmic Opticians, next to Fort Fire Brigade Station,

77, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

TIRED

WORN OUT, RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often fine ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition. The appetite grows poor, nights are passed sleeplessly, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES,

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored, and sexual vitality effectually stimulated.

These Pearls cure all abnormal discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and despondeing into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

Address:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY, DEPT. B. M.,

155, Jumma Musjid, Market,

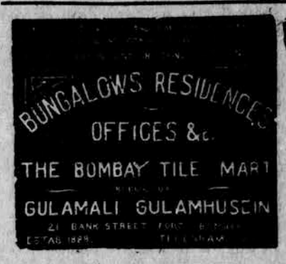
BOMBAY.

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder

makes home baking quick, easy and successful. Cakes raised with Paisley Flour turn out very light and digestible.

Paisley Flour is used mixed 1 part to 8 parts ordinary flour before adding other ingredients. It is made by Brown & Polson.



GOLD WATCHES.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER.

16/ Small size.

The "SPECIAL"

a high class three-quarter plate watch.

17" Size, Keyless Lever.

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

DESCRIPTION:—Gilt, three-quarter plate, keyless lever movement, jewelled with 15 rubies; real compensation balance and tempered flat hair spring: most accurate timekeeper. The gold cases are of good medium weight, well finished in every particular; plain, engine-turned or engraved.

PRICES.

14ct. GOLD...Rs. 70, 18ct. GOLD...Rs. 100.

Also in hunting and ½ hunting cases at proportionate rates. Write for our fully illustrated catalogue.

WEST END WATCH Co.,

BOMBAY and CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA RACING.

PROSPECTS OF THE MONSOON MEETINGS.

CURRENT NEWS.

(By our Calcutta Racing Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

Most of the up-country stables taking part at the Monsoon Meetings, which commence on the 2nd August, will be here by the end of the week. Mr. Budham's lot from Umballa are due to-day. He has half a dozen horses and ponies, but it is not known what they are till they put in an appearance on the track. Mr. D. Norton, from Dehra Dun, will be here on Sunday with Spook, Little Scot, Annahean, Foudreth, and Irish Harp. Mr. J. D. Scott unfortunately cannot be with us in person, but he has sent Sea Lad, and John Doil, from Dhera, and these will be in charge of Mr. Evers. Miss Clare from this stable has also been sent down, but she is now in different ownership and has joined Major Ormond Winter's string at Barrackpore. Mr. S. MacCall is sending Late Night, Pilot, Blue Bird, and Mahoney Boy from Muzafferpore, and these will be in his own charge down here. Mr. P. C. Lall and Mr. A. N. Dass will be the only two Bengali owners represented. The former will have Fortune and Milly, and the latter has only one that may win a race in Politesse. Mr. Reg Powell is getting up from Rangoon Herald, last year's winner of the Grand National at Tollygunge, Hydra, who has been put over jumps and has taken very kindly to the game, and Blue Duck, a trio whose class is a cut above what they will meet out in the Monsoon Meetings. T. Fergusson, junior, it is reported, is coming over from Poona with the ponies Fortunate and Mavourneen and two or three others. The local stables, both amateur and professional, are very strongly represented, and altogether there are the materials at hand and *en-route* to make up for a very good Meeting.

Local stables have been at work for some little time, but with the exception of a few half speed gallops nothing has been done worth nothing. Fast work will commence with the arrival of the up-country contingents, and things should be humming from next Saturday onwards.

"Mr. Heather" has bought four new horses in England and which are now on their way out. The names have not transpired, but of course these are with a view to the Calcutta Meetings in December and January next. They will be sent, on arrival at Bombay, down to Bangalore, where the rest of the horses belonging to Messrs. Heather and Jones are summering in charge of Thomas. Mr. J. C. Gakstaun has brought the ch. h. Bachelor's Hope (Trendennis—Lady Bawn) from Mr. D. McCalmont on behalf of a local owner. This horse has been out four or five times this year, and was only once placed. Last year he ran half a dozen times winning the Great Jubilee Handicap at Kempton Park, carrying 7-2; and the Drayton Handicap at Goodwood with 8-11, the first over 1½ miles, and the other 1 mile. He was a strong tip for the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot after his "great jubilee" performance but was absolutely done the course, carrying 8-6. He has probably been bought with a view to the King-Emperor's Cup, 1 mile, to be run for next December.

There is likely to be a dearth of jockeys at the Meeting, and the lightweights have disappeared almost to vanishing point. C. Bloss, J. Southall, and a new boy from Australia named Billett cannot go to scale under 7-7, while the others that are here in Northmore—T. Southall, Williamson and Logstaff are heavier still. The amateur talent will be represented by the old brigade—Mr. Evers, Capt. Dudley, Mr. Kenworthy, Mr. Tanner, Mr. Bletsoe, Mr. Riviere, Mr. S. McCall, Capt. K. Robertson, and Mr. Roddick. No new blood has as yet been evolved from the Tollygunge "Nursery" capable of race riding, but it is hoped that some of the soldier amateurs from up-country will cart up when proceedings commence.

We race again at the Tollygunge Club next Saturday, and there are two jump races on the card, one for ponies and one for horses. The entries for the pony jump race are very disappointing attracting only four, of which three are doubly and one tribly entered. The horse jump race has filled very well nine being in it. There has been some schooling during the week in view of these events, War Cry doing the best of the ponies, and Victor the best of the horses. Provided he stands up this time Peter Wise should hold his own with Victor, as he gallops the faster of the two. Mr. A. A. Price, who is in charge of the training of Victor, Dosh, and Royal Gift for Mr. L. C. Daunt has got them all in tip-top condition, and they should be winners before these Meetings finish.

The executors of the late Sir A. A. Apcar have sold Stable Lad for Rs. 8,000, the purchaser being Mr. Roy Chowdhury. A very high opinion of Stable Lad was entertained by Watson who thought him good enough for the Viceroy's Cup. Lawn Sand has also been sold for Rs. 3,000, and McKenna for the same price, the latter to a Colombo sportsman. Watson, it is stated, is taking over charge of Mr. Roy Chowdhury's stable.

Isabella, the ch. e. m. by Islington-Marina, who ran in the colours of Mr. A. N. Das for the past two or three years, has broken down hopelessly and has been put on the retired list. She was fairly useful in her class, and credited her owner with three or four wins at different times at fairly nourishing odds.

The Stewards for the Monsoon Meetings will be Sir Allen Arthur, Mr. G. B. Deakin, Mr. R. Bates, and Mr. E. A. Woodhouse. Col. W. McL. Campbell of the Black Watch will act as a Steward for these Meetings in order to make up the official number of five.

FOOTBALL MATCH BETTING.

FIRST CASE UNDER BENGAL GAMING ACT.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, July 20.

On Saturday the Chief presidency Magistrate of Calcutta disposed of the first case under the new Bengal Gaming Act. One Kishen Chunder Mitter was prosecuted for accepting bets on the football match between the Mohun Bagan A. C and the Eastern Bengal Railway teams on Friday. The accused was fined Rs 20 and the money found on him was confiscated.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY POLICE vs. COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

This game was played on the Cooperage ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Bombay Police by 18 runs. Scores:—

BOMBAY POLICE CLUB.

Mr. MacTier c Grundy	10
Jones, stumped	10
Paterson, c B. W. Briscoe	2
Ferguson, c Grundy	31
Walker, c Harwood	21
Smith, c Harwood	13
Walton, c Harwood	21
Canty, c Briscoe	7
Smythe, c Harwood	9
Surgon, c Grundy	10
Vardon, not out	6
Extras	6
Total	132

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

Ramsey, b Ferguson	45
Robinson, stumped	8
Grundy, c Smythe	4
Briscoe, c Smythe	0
Harwood, c Smith	37
Elliot, b Smith	1
Macauley, b Smith	4
Evans, c Smythe	9
Murphy, c B. W. Smith	0
Booth, c Canty	0
Toneson, not out	7
Extras	7
Total	114

PARSI BARONET vs. NORTHBROOK.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Parsi Baronet C.C. by 37 runs. Scores:—

NORTHBROOK CLUB.

E. Kharas, b Merhanji	0
P. Dajee, c Gariwala	6
Baria, c Gariwala, Antia	2
Wadia, b Merhanji	0
Mehta, c and b Antea	6
Variawa, c Lane, Antea	0
Uduradia, b Merhanji	1
Dr. Cooper, b Mehta	7
Billimoria, b Mehta	2
Manekshah, b Merhanji	4
V. Kotwal, not out	0
Extras	2
Total	30

PARSI BARONET CLUB.

P. Pagdiwala, b Dr. Cooper	0
L. Mehta, retired	26
C. Gariwala, retired	20
F. Elchidana, not out	10
B. Enchta, b Dr. Cooper	4
R. Merhanji, V. Lane, J. Antia, V. Daruwala, R. Cama, and U. Bharucha, did not bat.	
Extras	7
Total (for 6 wkts.)	67

COMBINED COLLEGES vs. HINDU GYMKHANA.

This game was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 8 wickets and 14 runs. Scores:—

COMBINED COLLEGES.

Subnis, b Chandarana	4
Desai, c Shivram, b Deo	26
Dougre V. S., l-b-w b Deo	7
Ganpat, c S. Dougre, b Shete	19
Kaikini, b Varadker	12
Kothare, c Shivram, b Sukhadia	20
Chaubal, c Shivram, b Chandarana	6
Gruhi, c Shivram, b Chandarana	1
Bhalnodeker, c Daderker, b Chandarana	5
Tembulker, run out	3
Welker, not out	4
Extras	8
Total	115

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Kaulak, b Bhalnodeker	12
S. Dongre, not out	65
Shete, b Kothare	20
Shivram, not out	19
Balu, Daderker, T. D. Pai, Sukhadia, Deo, Varadker, and Chandarana, to bat.	
Extras	13
Total (for 2 wkts.)	29

The Calcutta University Senate decided on Saturday to establish a Professorship of Comparative Philology. The Senate also decided to appoint Dr. Otto Strauss to the Professorship of Comparative Philology and Dr. W. H. Young, lecturer on Higher Analysis at Liverpool University, to the Hardinge Professorship of Mathematics on Rs. 15,000 per annum.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

News received from Muscat states that the Sultan's son is besieged by the rebel Arabs at Samail and his position is critical.

Dr. C. Muhammad Hussain, Officer in charge of the first Indian Red Crescent Medical Mission, has been instructed by wire to accompany the advancing Ottoman Army.

It is understood that the manufacture of the new rifle at Home will now be carried on as quickly as possible. The complete re-armament of the Infantry will take several years to accomplish.

It is reported that fourteen women were drowned in a colliery at Topsi near Panchra in the recent floods at Raniganj. The water rose thirty feet and went down the shaft drowning these fourteen women.

The Karachi Port Trustees have declined to act upon the suggestion of the Commissioner in Sind that they should refund the Sunday fee charged to the English Mail steamer which arrived on a Sunday owing to unavoidable detention.

In connection with the decentralisation of the Calcutta Police Courts, a suggestion has been made to abolish the present Court at Sealdah and distribute suburban cases among the three proposed Courts in Calcutta proper.

The floods in Cachar, Assam, has begun to subside. About six hundred and thirty acres of land on one side of the river was under water. The loss of life has not yet been ascertained. Rice is scarce. Tea garden managers are importing rice from Calcutta.

It is stated that the United Provinces Government intend to assemble a purely non-official Advisory Committee of seventeen representative Mahomedans in August to assist it with recommendations on the subject of Mahomedan education.

Sanction has been given by the Secretary of State to the proposal that native officers of the Indian Army on passing permanently into civil employment should be allowed to count military service (after age 24) up to the limit of ten years towards their civil pension.

The "Pioneer" states:—It is reported from Peshawar that the Nawab of Dir with a few followers have left Drosh in Chitral, where he took refuge, and has returned towards his State. It is not known exactly upon what adventure he is bound, but it is possible he may be seeking help from some of the Bajour clans.

The question of pilgrimage to the Hadj is engaging the attention of Bengal Mahomedans. The leading Mahomedans of Chittagong at a meeting on Friday formed a committee with the District Magistrate as Chairman to provide Hadj pilgrims with the necessary information and dissuade indigent pilgrims from going there.

Mr. Gokhale has decided to leave for India by the S.S. Egypt sailing from Marseilles on the 5th September and arriving in Bombay on the 19th September. This will enable him not to miss a single sitting of the Commission and to have his cure at Vichy before returning to India, and also to attend a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council that will be held after the 22nd September. Mr. Gokhale's health is now fairly good.

It is understood that a mass meeting will be held shortly at Calcutta, consisting of members of the subordinate staff of the different branches of the Government Service. The object is to protest against the decision arrived at in connection with the exclusion of the condition of subordinates in India from the scope of the enquiry of the Royal Commission during their visit next cold season. Should the meeting prove a success, a memorial will be submitted to the Secretary of State for India on the subject.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

[Associated Press.]

POONA, July 20.

The following is a list of the Patrons, and the General and Executive Committees for the forthcoming Poona horse show which has been definitely fixed for the 17th and 18th September next. The arrangements this year have been again entrusted to Major J. H. M. Davis.

Patrons:—H. E. The Right Hon. Freeman Freeman-Thomas, Baron Willingdon of Ratton, G.C.I.E.; The Hon. Sir R. A. Lamb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; the Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani, C.I.E.; and Lieutenant-General Sir A. A. Barrett, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

General Committee:—The Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., Brigadier-General S. C. U. Smith; Lieutenant-Colonel W. V. Scudamore, R.E.; Messrs. H. O. Quin, I.C.S.; and M. Kennedy, C.S.I.; Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Windle (M.B.) R.A.M.C.; Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Cadell, R.F.A.; Lieutenant-Colonel U. W. Evans, R.E.; Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. C. Perkins, D.S.O., I.A.; Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Pollard, 29th Lancers; Major F. Eassie, D.S.O., A.V.O.; Major T. E. Hughes; Major F. Morris; Captain R. E. Berkeley, L. N. Lancashire Regiment; Captain H. K. Utterson, the Dorsetshire Regiment; Captain T. C. Lucas, R.A.M.C. M.F.H.; Captain K. O. Goldie, 10th Lancers; and Captain S. J. Donovan, A.S.C., attached to S. and T. Corps and Lieutenant C. Harvey Kelly, 127th Baluch Light Infantry.

Executive Committee:—Brigadier-General S. C. U. Smith; Captain W. H. Anderson, 33rd Cavalry; Mr. A. H. M. Wilson, Bombay Bodyguard, and the Honorary Secretary.

LORD CROMER AND THE FUTURE OF EGYPT.

SOME NOTABLE SUGGESTIONS FOR REFORM.

AN ENLARGED COSMOPOLITANISM.

Lord Cromer has an article on the Future of Egypt in the "Nineteenth Century" in which he makes these two notable suggestions:

(1) That the Capitulations should be reformed, and

(2) That an Egyptian Legislature should be formed.

ALL THE DWELLERS IN EGYPT.

"The case of the Russian subject Adamovitch, and many other instances," Lord Cromer says, "show that the time has come for reforming the Capitulations, under which no important law can be made applicable to Europeans without its detailed provisions having received the consent of every ruler in Europe. Those who cried 'Egypt for the Egyptians' have gone off on a wrong scent. The only possible method of providing a workable legislative machine is to include in the term Egyptians all the dwellers in Egypt, and the British Government should request the other Powers to vest in them the legislative power which each now exercise separately. Simultanously a legislative chamber should be created for enacting laws to which Europeans would be amenable.

A LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER.

"I contend," says Lord Cromer, "that the reorganisation of Egypt is now sufficiently advanced to admit of the guarantees for the good administration of justice which the eminent French jurist, M. Jaray, very rightly claimed being afforded to all Europeans without having recourse to the clumsy methods of the capitulations in their present form. It is most earnestly to be hoped that the question will now be taken up seriously with a view to more drastic reform than any which has as yet been effected.

CONFIDENCE IN BRITAIN.

"There is, of course, one essential preliminary to the execution of this programme. It is that the Powers of Europe, as also the European residents in Egypt, should have thorough confidence in the intentions of the British Government, by which I mean confidence in the duration of the occupation and also confidence in the manner in which the affairs of the country will be administered. As regards the first point, there is certainly no reason for doubt. . . . It is, of course, conceivable that in some remote future the British garrison may be withdrawn from Egypt. If any fear be entertained on this ground it may easily be calmed by an arrangement with the Powers that, in the event of the British Government wishing to withdraw their troops, they would previously enter into communications with the various Powers of Europe with a view to re-establishing whatever safeguards they might consider necessary in the interests of their countrymen.

LORD KITCHENER'S ADMINISTRATION.

"As regards the second point— that is to say, confidence in the manner in which the administration of the country is conducted—I need only say that, so far as I am able to judge, Lord Kitchener's administration, although one of his measures, the Five Feddan Law, has not unnaturally, been subjected to a great deal of hostile criticism, has inspired the fullest confidence in the minds of the whole of the population of Egypt, whether European or native. I cannot doubt that, when the time arrives for Lord Kitchener in his turn to retire, no brusque or radical change will be allowed to take place in the general principles under which he is now administering the country.

TWO CHAMBERS SUGGESTED

"The rights and duties of any such Chambers as that which I propose, its composition, its mode of election or nomination, the degree of control to be exercised over it by the Egyptian or British Governments are, of course, all points which require very careful consideration, and which admit of solution in a great variety of ways . . . I trust, however that no endeavour willl for the present be made to create one Chamber composed of both Europeans and Egyptians, with power to legislate for all the inhabitants of Egypt. I am strongly convinced that under the present condition of society in Egypt any such attempt must end in complete failure. It is, I believe, quite impossible to devise any plan for a united Chamber which would satisfy the very natural aspirations of the Egyptians and at the same time provide for the Europeans adequate guarantees that their own legitimate rights would be properly safeguarded. "I am fully aware of the theoretical objections which may be urged against trying the novel experiment of creating two Chambers in the same country, each of which would deal with separate classes of the community, but I submit that in the special circumstances of the case those objections must be set aside and that one more anomaly should for the time being, at all events, be added to the many strange institutions which exist in the 'Land of Paradox.'

A CASE FOR ENLARGED COSMOPOLITANISM.

"Whether at some probably remote future period it will be possible to create a Chamber in which Europeans and Egyptians will sit side by side will depend very largely on the conduct of the Egyptians themselves. . . . The real future of Egypt lies not in the direction of a narrow nationalisation which will only embrace native Europeans, nor in that of any endeavour to convert Egypt into a British possession on the model of India or Ceylon, but rather *in that of an enlarged cosmopolitanism which, whilst discarding all the obsturctive fetters of the cumbersome old international system, will tend to amalgamate all the inhabitants of the Nile valley, and enable them all alike to share in the government of their native or adopted country.*"

WHAT ARE "THE CAPITULATIONS"?

Few newspaper readers could say, offhand, what are the Capitulations which Lord Cromer says in the foregoing article should be reformed. The following extract from the "Manchester Guardian" will help them:—

"About a month ago English people discovered how little, in one sense, our occupation of Egypt really meant. A Russian subject, one Adamovitch, was seized by the Russian Consul in Egypt, and deported to take his trial in Russia. At once an outcry was raised, and Sir Edward Grey was asked why he had allowed a man to be extradited from Egypt for a political offence. His answer was that he his legal rights under the Capitulations.

"By the Capitulations foreigners resident in Turkey (and therefore in Egypt too) are immune from the jurisdiction from the native courts. Their disputes with Egyptians are tried by the so-called Mixed Tribunals; wih teach other, by the consular courts of their own Government. To say so much, however, does not convey an adequate idea of the legal position. A Russian in Egypt is 'extra-territorial'; he carries the soil of Russia in his boots where he goes, and being on Russian territory, he is, in his relations with other Russians and with the Russian Government, amenable to Russian courts, and it is a matter for consular discretion whether he is tried before the Russian Consul in Egypt or sent before a Russian judge at home.

"The same holds true of all other nationalities which have Capitulation treaties with Turkey. They have all the privileges and all the disadvantages of being on the soil of their own country. Sir Edward Grey was undoubtedly right in his contention that he had no alternative but to submit to the deportation of Adamovitch. But the revelation of our weakness, in this respect, in Egypt made a great impression on English opinion, wounding our pride at a point where it is, properly, very sensitive."

STORY OF A MUTINY.

FIGHT WITH EIGHTEEN CHINAMEN.

At the Bow County Court on July 2, before his Honour Judge Smyly, K.C., sitting with Dr. Thomson as medical referee, an application was made by the Bradford Steam Shipping Company, of Cardiff, for a review of an award of £1 a week compensation made in favour of Edward Rutherford Harder, a ship's steward, of 127, Manchester-road, Cubitt Town.

Harder met with his injuries during a mutinous riot, when two Englishmen had to fight eighteen Chinamen to retain possession of £3,500 in gold. On May 13 of last year, says the "Daily Telegraph," Harder was ship's steward on the S. S. Atlantic City, which was at Buenos Ayres. The captain had unloaded his vessel and obtained £2,500 as against his freight charges, which he brought on board, it being impossible to get a draft for the amount owing to a public holiday. The captain was very nervous about the money, in view of the fact that the whole of the English crew had gone ashore to attend a concert arranged for by the chaplain. The captain knew that the eighteen Chinamen of the crew might hear that the money was in his cabin, and attempt a robbery, so he begged Harder to stay with him and guard the cash.

The cabin door was locked, and as time went on it was concluded everything was safe, so the captain went to lie down, he having been on continuous duty for twenty-four hours. At nine o'clock at night, however, the whole of the Chinamen stealthily climbed over the side of the vessel, smashed in the cabin door, and attacked Harder. He seized a fire-hose nozzle, with which two Chinamen were felled with split heads, and then the captain rushed out with a revolver and shot three more of them. Numbers told, however, and both the captain and the steward were knocked down and kicked insensible. The shots had been heard on the quay, and just in time to save the two men from being murdered the police arrived and arrested the Chinamen, who were eventually each sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

The question before the Court yesterday was whether Harder had now fully or partially recovered. It was suggested that the pains he suffered from were really due to rheumatism, and to the results of the kicking.

Mr. Whateley, barrister, appeared for the applicants; and Mr. Martin O'Connor was counsel for Harder.

Sir John Colley said he did not think there was much the matter with the man except that he had got the idea of his injury on his mind. If he could free himself from that obsession he would be well immediately.

After consultation with the medical referee, Judge Smyly said they had come to the conclusion that any disability arising from the accident had now disappeared, and the award would be terminated from that day.

An order was made accordingly.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

QUESTION OF AUTONOMY.

SYRIAN ARAB CONGRESS.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, received on Monday, June 30, the seven delegates of the Syrian Arab Congress, which has been sitting here for some time drafting a series of reforms that the Ottoman Government will be requested to carry out immediately. To the reception of the delegation by the Minister considerable significance is attached, inasmuch as the right of the delegates here to speak in the name of all their countrymen has been challenged by the notabilities of Gebel Amel. Having discussed the subject exhaustively with the delegates themselves, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," I am convinced that they are duly authorised to represent the Syrian people, and the same view would appear to have been taken by the Porte itself, which has deputed Midhat Bey to visit Paris, and, if possible, come to some arrangement with them.

But they are not open to any proposals that would have the effect of whittling down the measures embodied in their reform scheme, which has foreign support. They are determined to have their way, and as their success is a foregone conclusion it is a subject worth looking into more closely. Turkey's existence is a necessary condition of the maintenance of peace in Europe, and the Great Powers are accordingly exerting themselves to the utmost to prolong it. To this end recourse must be had to artifical methods, which may succeed for a time if the suicidal mania now being displayed by the Turks in the form of intolerable coercion be soon enough discontinued.

EUROPE'S CONFIDENCE EBBING.

Europe's faith in the vitality of the Ottoman State is ebbing. "We are faced by this dilemma," said a statesman to me some days ago, "we either compel the Porte to acquiesce in European supervision and control, in which case the reforms are certain to be realised, but Turkey's domestic sovereignty will be impaired; or else we forego European guidance altogether, whereupon the nationalities interested will take the matter into their own hands and pull down the frail edifice of the Turkish State. Compelled to choose between these two evils, Europe is sure to declare for the former, which will enable the Powers to put off the thorny problems of partition for a while."

During the debates at the Congress here, which were conducted in Arabic, several significant utterances were made, some of which are worth noting. The President, El Seyd Zehrawi, for example, said: "Those Europeans who would fain silence us are wrong. They have themselves to thank for having taught us to love liberty. If they deem our success impossible or improbable let them call to mind what the Occident was even a short time before it became what it is to-day . . . The Government in Turkey has hitherto been in the hands of the Turks, and the whole world has seen whither they have brought the country.

"The Arabs, who are not answerable for the partial disintegration of the Empire, are minded to assume henceforth their share of responsibility in public affairs. This co-responsibility will become real by the establishment of a regime of decentralisation and the participation of all Ottoman subjects in the wielding of the central power."

Another delegate stated that between Moslem and Christian Syrians there is no enmity, no feeling of intolerance. Sheikh Ahmed Tabbara computed at 550,000 the number of Syrian Arabs who during the past thirty years emigrated to various parts of the world, and he asked how it has come to pass that a province which under the Romans sustained a population of over 16,000,000 cannot support 3,000,000 to-day. The answer, he added, is simple. "It is because the Ottoman Empire does not discharge those duties which every regular Government owes to its subjects."

"SALVATION FOR THE EMPIRE."

Amoun Bey said: "We are accused of separatist leanings and of being egged on by foreign influences. The truth is that our action offers the sole hope of salvation for the Empire, seeing that it tends to restore life and order to it. We mean to hold aloof from Turkish parties, but it is only in order to preserve our personality and recover our rights. And as the moment has come when plain speaking alone has any worth, let me say that if the Turks are bent on pushing forward blindly to the abyss, we Arabs cannot be fairly blamed for halting an instant before following them into it. . . . . What we want is to supersede the present system of government by one more in harmony with the diversity of the elements which compose the Empire. The inhabitants of each province should alone have the right of administering their internal affairs. Public business of a more general kind would be transacted [illegible] the central authority, [illegible] elements of the Empire [illegible] presented in proportion [illegible] pective numerical strength [illegible] tem, and this alone, can [illegible] pire, which is falling to pi[illegible] can secure for it a place and [illegible] its own in the civilised world [illegible] is our political religion, and [illegible] all religions, it should stand in [illegible] martyrs, we are here ready to [illegible] fice ourselves."

THE RIGHT OF CONQUEST.

Delegate M. Oreissi said: "T[illegible] Turks cannot claim the right of co[illegible] quest over our country. We are their[illegible] equals de jure, and we are resolved to be their equals de facto."

In the name of the Syrian Arabs scattered over the United States, MM. Diab, Mekerzel, and Bijani delivered this message: "We follow with the liveliest interest the reform movement which is spreading daily in our country. Our energies, our money, and our blood are at the disposal of our country. We all live in the hope of ending our days in our regenerated motherland."

Eleven resolutions were voted by the Congress. They are in substance identical with the programme outlined in "The Daily Telegraph" of March 7. Here are the most salient:

Radical reforms are urgently required in the Ottoman Empire. To Ottoman Arabs the exercise of their political rights is of the highest moment, and the way to insure it is to render effectual their participation in the central administration of the Empire. There shall be established in every Syrian and Arabian province a decentralised regime, suited to its needs and to the aptitudes of its population. The Arabic language shall be recognised by the Ottoman Parliament and deemed official in Syrian and Arab countries. Military service shall be confined to the provinces in the Syrian and Arab vilayets, except in cases of extreme necessity.

The Congress expressed its sympathy for the Armenian reformers, whose demands were taken into consideration to-day by the Ambassadors of the Great Powers in Constantinople.

EXAGGERATED DRESS AT LONGCHAMPS.

ECCENTRICITIES OF NEWEST PARIS FASHION'S

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily News" wired on June 29:—

The great social gathering known as Grand Prix Day has in every respect been a record one. Record time by the winner, Bruleur, a record sun, a record crowd, and record-breaking dresses. Grand Prix Day is essentially an occasion for a final verdict on the fashions of the year.

The prevailing note for 1913 seems to be exaggeration. Never, perhaps, were day-dresses cut so low, and certainly never has the hosier maker had a better copy of advertisement. He has not been slow to seize his advantage. The finest of fine silk stockings are now an essential of women's dress. The drapery of the dresses is so arranged as to allow an opening, reminiscent of 1830, at least half-way to the knee, some a good deal further, a little inside the left leg.

White and black were decidedly in favour, although vivid and pale pinks, glaring lemons, and startling violet draperies were also in evidence, but no matter how vivid the colouring of the gown, it was always finished off with a broad sash in flowered silk of a colour to dim even these effects.

A word about the hats. They announced the triumph of tulle and the aigrette. One of the most typical head-dresses is a close-fitting skull-cap, say, in black velvet. Around this is fitted what may best be described as a halo of tulle, inclined like the ring of Saturn, with the higher parts on the left side. The halo is stiffened with the finest silk-covered wire as fine as thread.

PROFESSORS CONDEMN "TURKEY TROT."

GRACEFUL SUBSTITUTES FOR THIS & "THE TANGO."

Among the subjects discussed at the tenth annual conference of the United Kingdom Alliance of Professional Teachers of Dancing, which concluded in Glasgow on Saturday, June 28, were the American ragtime dances, "The Tango," and "The Turkey Trot."

The inelegancies, vulgarities, and boisterous movements of both dances were the subject of adverse criticism from the professors, and the conference decided to register its disapproval of the two American contributions to the dancing numbers of the world, says the "Daily Chronicle."

The alliance welcomed the exhibitions of two new dances by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Norman, of Montreal, which "have been designed to kill the objectionable movements" of "The Tango" and "The Turkey Trot."

After the exhibitions, the opinion was expressed that the new dances, which are entitled "The New Tango" and "The Peacock Glide," will attain the object they have in view. Their movements are described as being graceful, enchanting, and free from any trace of vulgarity.

The first diploma for round dances, was won by Mr. Jas. Finnigan, Manchester, for the "Hop Scotch"; the second diploma went to Mr. Chas. Bowyer, London, for "The Kentuosy Parade." The first diploma for square dances was won by Mr. John Johnes, Bolton, for the "Blackpool Cotilon." The new dances are to be exhibited nightly this week at Portabello, Blackpool, Morecambe, and Douglas. Next year's conference is to be held in London.

EN'S

SOCKS.

We desire to call very special attention to our celebrated Cashmere Half Hose Extra Spliced Heels and Toes. The demand for these being very great, we are enabled to offer exceptional value. Coming to us direct from the looms, there is no middleman's profit. They are most comfortable footwear, made from the finest Australian Yarns, and being hand-seamed, are entirely free from those irritating little lumps generally found in the seams of Half Hose.

SPECIAL VALUE

FINE NAVY CASHMERE THIN TEXTURE FAST DYE

Rs. 11-8 FOR TWELVE PAIR.

ASQUITH & LORD LTD

Gentlemen's Outfitters

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, on 21st December 1911.)

Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital		30,00,000
Called Up Capital		15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders		15,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS : 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS : 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annu Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres or the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April		24,77,000
31st July		52,35,000
31st December		1,04,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ⅛ per cent commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

HEAD OFFICE :—Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENCIES :—Calcutta, Delhi, Amritsar and Karachi.

Manager :—S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London.)

EMPIRE OF INDIA

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-6
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co,

AN ABSOLUTELY FREE TRIAL.

Will you accept a Trial Tin of MILKMAID RICH THICK BEAUTIFUL CREAM which is cheaper than, and superior to, Indian Dairy Cream. The Trial will cost you nothing and will agreeably surprise you. Bonafide enquirers who apply giving their dealer's name will be supplied with a free delivery order for a Tin.

WRITE NOW TO "B. C.", P O. BOX 333, BOMBAY.

THE EAST & WEST

INSURANCE CO., LD.

RELIABLE LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

PREMIUMS VERY LOW.

Agents Wanted.

For Tables and Prospectus.

Apply to—

Secretaries,

THE EAST & WEST

INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

DURABILITY SPEED ECONOMY.

THESE ARE THE OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF THE 4 CYLINDER 30 HORSE POWER OVERLAND CAR.

PERFECTLY SPRUNG

PERFECT LUBRICATION

PERFECTION OF COMFORT.

THE EMPRESS OF THE ROAD.

WRITE TO US FOR FULL SPECIFICATION AND ARRANGE WITH US FOR DEMONSTRATION. THE OVERLAND IS COMPLETELY EQUIPPED AND READY FOR THE ROAD.

NOTE THE ADDRESS

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY.

35, MEDOWS STREET,

FORT, BOMBAY.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The "Investors Referee," a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

31, Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

AHRENS—At Kasauli Nursing Home, 6th July, the wife of the Revd. M. R. Ahrens of a son.

CORBETT—At Kasauli Nursing Home, 5th July, the wife of Captain D. M. Corbett, R.A.M.C., of a son.

LAMBERT.—On the 1st July, 1913, at Cork, to Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Lambert, a son.

DEATHS.

ASHWORTH—At Coonoor, Madras, 3rd July, Percival Ashworth, Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Engineers.

ROSE—2nd July, at 1, Street-Court Road, Wastegate-on-sea, Kent, Esther Matilda Rose, late of Madras and Ootacamund, aged 77.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40.

Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Extraordinary General Meeting, 89, Apollo Street, 3.

Harwood Association Football League: Y.M.C.A. vs. Commercial, Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, 4-10.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, per extra steamer Itria will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, JULY 24.

Grand Ballard Concert by Mrs. Ben Hick at Y. W. C. A., 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE INDIAN HAND-LOOM.

Of the many industries which Indians at one time seemed apathetic enough to let willingly die, none perhaps is more ancient and none has carried the fame of Indian skilled artizans than the ingenious weaver's loom. None of us is so poor in his Indian history but can recall the story of the angry Aurangzeb, who remonstrated with his favourite daughter for putting on a too diaphanous drapery. The princess excused herself by protesting that she was robed in six suits of muslin. These deft hands of Dacca have not altogether lost their cunning. Dr. Ure assures us that yarn continues to be spun and muslins to be manufactured at Dacca "to which European ingenuity can afford no parallel. It is beyond his conception how this yarn, greatly finer than the highest number made in England can be spun by the distaff or woven afterwards by any machinery. Orme, the historian, is equally emphatic about the fine hereditary dexterity of the Indian artizan's fingers. The rigid clumsy fingers of a European in his view would scarcely be able to make a piece of canvass with the instruments which were all that the Indian employed in producing cambric. At one time early in the eighteenth century this marvellous Indian produce was the rage. The English rival manufacturers were ruined. More than half of the workmen were "scattered and ruined and all this by the intercourse of the East India trade" says Defoe. It is an engrossing history this, of the rivalries of British and Indian craftsmen; the British weavers endeavoured in the first place to stop the supply of an article which was taking the bread out of their mouths. They succeeded in influencing those whose influence was effective. Acts of Parliament were passed with the frank object of protecting the British manufacturer. In 1700 were passed Acts which put an embargo on the importation into England, and the use there of Indian silks and calicoes under a penalty of £200 alike on the weaver and the seller. But fashion proved stronger than Acts of Parliament and the wealthy man's sense of the beautiful asserted itself against the outcries of the artizan. "The chintz was advanced from foot cloth to the petticoat and even the Queen herself," writes a contemporary, "was pleased to appear in China silk and calico. Nor was this all, it crept into our closets and bedchambers, curtains, cushions and chairs and at last beds themselves were nothing but calicoes or Indian stuff." It is delightful to be told further how "in short almost everything that used to be made of wool or silk, relating to the dress of women, or the furniture of our houses, was supplied by the Indian trade." At last English talents achieved what its legislature had attempted to accomplish in vain.. A series of inventions began, the fly-shuttle leading the way. It was the initial step to the great indusrial revolution constituted by the change from the manual to the mechanical system of labour." And Hargreaves and Arkwright were yet to appear. When they came on the scene it was an unequal contest and India had to withdraw from a competition in which her inveterate conservatism—her old methods with the loom and the shuttle without the slightest advance for two thousand years—made it impossible for her to continue with any hope of success.

Mr. N. Subramania Aiyar, who read an interesting paper at the last session of the South Indian Association, under the presidency of the Hon. Sir Harold Stuart, has evidently made himself familiar, not only with the history of the art of weaving in India which, by the way, is mentioned in the Rig Veda, but with the much more important practical problems in connection with the industry, to which a sufficiently large number of educated Indians would not seem to have turned their attention. The most ardent Swadeshiite would not preach, even if it were feasible, the adoption of instant measures to arrest the imports of Manchester. That would mean in the present state of indigenous industry a reversal to the easy nudity of prehistoric ages. On the other hand it is manifest that the hand-loom industry in India is on the high way to extinction and that its complete disappearance would be a strain on our civilization.. That there is still a demand for the hand-loom products indicates the future continuance of its supply. The problem nevertheless is more complicated. Besides the formidable rivalry of foreigners, the Indian labourer has to contend with difficulties nearer home of no lesser magnitude. There is the ineradicable and implacable antagonism to all innovation. A shrewd observer in the days of the East India Company described the assets of the Indian weaver as consisting of a loom costing Rs.. 2½, sticks for marking and a wheel for winding at as. 2, a shop at Rs. 4, thread Rs. 5—total Rs. 11-10 0. This holds good to this day. This was his whole paraphernalia in centuries gone by, the last of which even has seen nothing new about it. Then, to put it bluntly, the Indian as compared with the British labourer is less efficient in many respects. As the Factory Commission euphemistically put it, "the Indian mill hand likes to spend an average 2½ to 3 hours per day outside the factory." And the mill hand who labours with the power machine for the mill-owner in no way shows himself more energetic when working with his primitive apparatus for himself. Against these circumstances we have to weigh two factors which make for granting a renewed lease of existence to the manual operator. The hand-woven products are in most cases much more durable than the cloths turned out by power, and there is a class of goods prepared by hand of which no serious rival from machinery has appeared. The latter are the finer sorts of cloths with artistic designs, which hand looms alone seem so far to be capable of manufacturing. The solid bordered cloths woven in Salem, Madras Presidency, for instance, require the use of three shuttles and according to Mr. Aiyar, "are altogether beyond the province of the power loom."

We venture to think that the circumstance that there are varieties of textiles still in demand in India, which India unaided by machinery alone can produce ought to serve as a partial solvent to the problem of autochthonous handlooms. It cannot be too emphatically and too clearly laid down that we should in the first place set to devise a scheme which aims not at competition with power products—for that would be evidently fatuous—but at fostering the hand ones. And as the first tentative measure the attention of Indian capitalists may be invited to the development, by means of the introduction of improved apparatus, of handlooms which turn out the particular patterns for which there is still a market, in which the European competitor has not yet appeared. Mr. Aiyar's remarks, though they would seem to be restricted to cotton fabrics, are of equal application to handwoven silks. Burma and Siam in spite of their proximity to China used to be profitable markets for Surat silks. They commanded a much higher price, but the natives preferred them to the flimsy stuff from Japan. Now, however, the difrence in price between the durable genuine Surat *longyi* and the counterfeit importation from Japan is become too great for the Surat stuff to hold its own.. There is no doubt that the Japanese labourer is by far the more efficient operative and there is little hope also that the Surat Khatri will if left to himself, bring his loom to yield more than it has yielded from time immemorial. Concerning the standard of efficiency, it is almost an axiom that the one element which tends to develop it the most is some description of primary culture. All the parallels instituted with Japan must continue to show India the inferior until the tremendous contrast in education is corrected. To the 90 per cent. of literates in Japan India has almost exactly as many illiterates. Hence no pains should be spared, in a comprehensive scheme of the revival of indigenous handicrafts, to make compulsory primary education a living fact.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

To day the Corporation will be called upon to consider the report of its Committee in regard to the question of compulsory re-vaccination. Originally a decision was arrived at, some time ago, to enforce compulsory re-vaccination, but in the report that will be presented today it is recommended that re-vaccination shall not be compulsory but shall be encouraged by what we may term passive means. If the Commissioners, as a whole, believe in re-vaccination as a preventive against or protection from small-pox, they will be well advised if they accept this recommendation. We have no desire now to enter into the merits of the controversy as to whether re-vaccination, or vaccination at all, is a safeguard against infection by small-pox, or the virulence of the disease; or the further controversy as to whether vaccination is or is not a dangerous practice. It should be sufficient to recognise that after many years of such controversy in England the House of Commons deliberately came to the decision that it was not proper that they should enforce this practice in the case of people to whom it was conscientiously objectionable; and we do not think it desirable that in any part of India the element of compulsion should be introduced. If in a democratic country, where all compulsion has behind it the authority of the popular voice, it has been considered a wrong thing to force people to accept a remedy which they conscientiously believe, either does not possess the qualities claimed for it, or is a possible danger to health, how much more essential is it in a country or a city, where the vast majority of the people affected have no voice in the matter at all, to refrain from applying any sort of compulsion in such a matter? There is a vastly greater number of conscientious objectors of vaccination in India than there is in England, but they have not the same facilities for asserting their objection and any public body, we thnk, should be very chary of taking advantage of this inability on the part of the people to inflict on any single individual a medical nostrum in which he does not believe

POLICE BRAVERY.

The report on the working of the Bombay Police for 1912, contains some interesting records of acumen and bravery on the part of constables in the force. An instance of the former quality was displayed by a constable named Keshav Bhikaji, who, with an Inspector, went to the premises of Messrs. John Roberts and Company on September 30, to investigate a burglary which had taken place the night before. "Police Constable Keshav Bhikaji," says the Report, "noticed on a cricket bat stand the impression of a foot with certain peculiarities about it. His past experience told him that similar peculiarities belonged to the foot of a damaged character who usually sleeps at Stone Bunder. He therefore set out in search of him and finally found him asleep at Ballard Pier. The man on being questioned admitted his guilt and also gave the name of a confederate. Both men were duly convicted." Police Constable Anant Arjun showed conspicuous bravery on September 24, in arresting a man who stabbed five persons, killing a man. After having been dangerously wounded himself P. C. Arjun overtook the assailant and held him down, unaided by the crowd, until further aid came. P. C. Sakharam Sadu, who made his arrest, although being beaten and kicked by European cocaine smugglers and P. C. Dhondu Ballaji, who successfully grappled with an armed Pathan, although wounded twice, also distinguished themselves by conspicuous bravery, while P. Cs. Sitaram Ganpat, Kazi Hasan Haroon and Enoos Kasam each rescued drowning people by swimming to their aid in rough seas. Gibes at the inefficiency of the police sepoy are not uncommonly heard in Bombay, and these instances of the subordination of personal safety to a sense of duty at times when prompt action is necessary, are deserving of attention.

DAY BY DAY.

Viceregal Court News.

Sir James DuBoulay, Lady DuBoulay and the Rev. Mr. Dixon dined at Viceregal Lodge, Simla on Friday night. After dinner Her Excellency Lady Hardinge and a house party attended a performance of "The Arcadians" at the Gaiety Theatre.

Government of India Acts.

We are informed that no official intimation about the consolidation of the Government of India Acts has yet reached the Government of India but it is expected that as soon as the draft Bill is ready the Government of India will be invited to give their views. It is believed here that the proposed consolidation Bill will be a consolidating as well as an amending Bill, as several points which have arisen will be covered by the new Bill. It is also well known that the Government of India have recommended Parliamentary legislation on the points raised in the Moment case of Rangoon.

Mongolia and India.

We may any day hear suddenly much more about Mongolia and its intimate relations with the Russian octopus. But it is interesting to remember that whatever influences of civilization to which it has shown itself susceptible have all emanated from India. Unlike China, both Manchuria and Mongolia have alphabets which though alternatively based on Syriac show distinct Indian influence introduced along with Buddhism. Their learned men called Panditas have translated a large number of books from Tibetan, which latter in their turn are literal versions from Sanskrit. The importance of these secondary and tertiary sources of ancient Indian history lies in the fact that many of the Sanskrit originals have perished in India. One of the most popular tales of the Mongols, is a rendering of the delightful *vetala panchavinshati*.

Morelos.

Morelos to which Japan seeks to transfer her surplus population is an inland State of Mexico, with an area of 2,773 square miles and a sparse population of 1,61,697 souls. It suffers from a great deal of climatic variations with not very abundant rains which makes irrigation a necessity. Yet it is a very fruitful land capable of producng rice, Indian corn, coffee, wheat, fruit and vegetables. In mineral wealth its potentialities are promising. The capital of the State had no more than about 7,000 inhabtants in 1900, though it owns some of the largest sugar factories in Mexico. In the middle of the 19th century a large area of ground suddenly subsided below the surrounding surface carrying down an old town and the place is now marked by a lake in the centre of which can be seen the spire of a submerged church.

Poona Civil Engineering College.

The Poona College of Engineering, which Lord Willingdon visited on Friday, was completed in 1868 at a cost of about two lakhs, one-fourth of which was contributed by the First Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney, whose puprose it was to open up a new profession for his countrymen by improving upon the idea first mooted in 1854 by Government in the establishment of a school for the education of subordinates, such as surveyors, maistries, etc., of the Public Works Department. It was constructed by Mr. W. S. Howard, the then Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee, in the Saracenic style and built of trap-rock. A very fine Herbarium was once attached to the College, which was introduced mainly by Dr. Theodore Cook, Principal from 1868 to 1893 and others. The place was completely destroyed by fire on May 1, 1902. It has now been reconstructed and some of the specimens replaced. The institution was first known as the Poona Engineering Class and Mechanical School, and subsequently as the Poona Civil Engineering College. In later years the name was again changed to the college of Science, Poona, till October last, when it became known as the College of Engineering, Poona, and is now in a flourishing condition.

Curious Appeal to Police.

A curious case in which the assistance of the Head Police Office was sought appears in the Report on the work of the Bombay Police for 1912: "A Shia Mahomedan, by falsely representing himself to be a Sunni, managed to get himself married in Malabar to a Sunni Mahomedan girl of 15 years of age. During the voyage to Bombay the girl discovered that her husband was a Shia and in great distress applied to the Police for help. The parties were called to the Head Police Office, where the girl refused absolutely to have anything to do with her husband, and begged, on sectarian and religious grounds, for a divorce. The Shia husband agreed to this proposal and a Kazi was therefore summoned and performed the necessary ceremony. Pending return to her home, the girl was placed in charge of the Lady Superintendent of the Mahomedan Female Orphanage, and funds for her passage and the passage of a suitable escort having in the meanwhile been collected from certain charitable Mahomedans, she was duly sent back to her father, a clerk in a Government Revenue Office, who on her safe return wrote a letter of very grateful thanks for the action taken."

India in The Reviews.

Indian political affairs are not very prominent in the reviews this month, but an unusual amount of space is devoted to other matters, particularly in connexion with philosophy and religion. In the "Nineteenth Century" Mrs. Bennett brings to a close her survivor's narrative of ten months' captivity after the Cawnpore massacre, and the Hon. Mrs. Charlton has an article entitled "Rescue and Ransom at the Gates of India." In the "British Review" Mr. David Hannay discusses the question, "Where is the North-West Frontier?" Mr. Rabindranath Tagore prints this month two of the lectures recently delivered in London: "The Problem of Evil" in the "Hibbert Journal," and "The Realisation of Brahma" in "The Quest." Many contributions on religion and education in India appear in the missionary magazines, including one in the "International Review of Missions" on the recent education resolution of the Government of India, and one by Principal S. K. Rudra, of Delhi, in "The East and the West," on "Religious Changes in India during the British Period."

Mortality Returns.

During the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Saturday last three attacks and two deaths from plague, and one attack and one death from small-pox, were recorded in Bombay city, out of a total mortality of 66 from all causes. The total mortality during the corresponding period of last year was 109 and during that of the year previous 75. The three plague attacks were reported from Fort (Northern), Umarkhadi and Tarwadi respectively. Out of 1,140 rats caught on Friday, nineteen were found to be plague-infected.

Saturday and Sunday's Weather.

The rain spell which visited Bombay on Thursday night and fell throughout Friday continued through the early hours of Saturday morning with unabated persistency and the registered average rainfall of the different gauges throughout the town for the twenty-four hours ended at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning was 4.803 inches. Rain continued incessantly throughout the day on Saturday and the football and cricket matches arranged for had to be abandoned on account of the unplayable state of the ground. At about three o'clock a heavy and capricious wind rose and made the unlatched windows of the unwary bang and rattle with startling force. Between five and seven o'clock on Saturday afternoon two or three fierce showers, each lasting for two or three minutes, fell and after this the weather cleared up and was extremely cool and pleasant, the stars coming out of the clouds at night. Occasional showers fell through the night accompanied by gusts of wind, but the weather was fine yesterday morning and continued so during the day with the exception of a shower in the Fort at about 1-30 p.m. Another brisk shower of a few minutes' duration fell at 9 p.m. but the weather cleared up after this. A pleasant breeze rendered the atmosphere cool and with the help of this exhilarating aid the streets soon dried up. It will be noticed that the rainfall from June 1 is 51.61 inches. This is as much as 15.18 inches above the average in other years, but it must be remembered that the monsoon started exceptionally early this year.

KING FERDINAND.

RUMOURS OF FLIGHT.

SOFIA HEMMED IN.

POWERS AND TURKEY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 19.

Sensational rumours of the flight of the King and Queen of Bulgaria have been rife, but are discredited. It is stated in Bukharest that the Queen of Bulgaria telegraphed to "Carmen Sylva," appealing to her to suspend the Rumanian advance.

There is no doubt that Bulgaria's attempt to detach Rumania from Greece and Servia has failed.

The Greeks are advancing in three columns on the Bulgarian frontier. The railway is working, enabling the Greeks to be easily reinforced. The Servians state that the main Bulgarian army is massed over a small front between Kustendil and Dubnitza, where it is fortifying itself.

The Powers are applying pressure to Turkey by hastening the work of the International Commission for the delimitation of the Turco-Bulgarian frontier, which will begin next week, thus hinting to Turkey that no transgression of the line fixed by the Treaty of London will be allowed.

PROVISIONAL BULGARIAN CABINET.

SOFIA, July 18.

M. Radoslavoff has formed a Coalition Cabinet.

TURKS BEFORE ADRIANOPLE.

COLLECTIVE ACTION BY POWERS.

LONDON, July 19.

A telegram to Berlin from Constantinople says that the Turkish cavalry has arrived before Adrianople.

It is semi-officially announced in Rome that the Powers will exercise a collective, direct intervention if Turkey allows her troops to march into Adrianople.

It is stated in Constantinople that the Porte promises to give courteous attention to the advice of the Powers, but the Porte is maintaining complete secrecy regarding the movements of her Army.

The newspapers are unanimous in urging Government to take a bold course. The Russian Ambassador has had repeated interviews with the Grand Vizier, and, it is understood, condemned in the strongest terms any encroachment on Bulgarian territory.

"CARMEN SYLVA'S" REPLY.

Replying to the request of the Queen of Bulgaria to suspend the Rumanian advance, "Carmen Sylva" replied that the advance would be carried out with the greatest consideration.

BULGAR BRIGADE DEFEATED.

GENERAL SURRENDERS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BUKHAREST, July 19.

The Rumanian Cavalry has defeated a Bulgarian Brigade at Ferdinandoro between Lompalanca and Sofia. The Bulgarians with their general and twelve guns surrendered.

BULGARIAN EX-PREMIER GOES TO BUKHAREST.

LONDON, July 20.

It appears from an article in the semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" that the new Bulgarian Ministry has sent the ex-Premier, M. Guechoff, to Bukharest, thus meeting the wishes of Rumania, Greece and Servia for direct, independent negotiations.

FRENCH MILITARY SERVICE.

THREE YEARS' BILL PASSED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 20.

The French Chamber has adopted the Three Years' Military Service Bill by 358 votes to 204.

BRITISH WARSHIP AT PIRAEUS.

LONDON, July 20.

The British warships Yarmouth, Inflexible and Proserpine have arrived at the Piraeus. Four British destroyers are also expected there.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, July 20.

The P. & O. steamer Persia left here for Bombay at 3-0 p.m. with the outward mails of the 11th instant.

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

REVOLT IN CANTON.

BRITISH DESTROYER PROCEEDS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

HONGKONG, July 19.

The Chinese Press reports that the Governor-General of Canton has proclaimed the severance of Canton from the Central Government. He declares that the Provincial Council has appointed him Commander-in-Chief and that he will lead troops against Yuanshikai on account of the latter's despotism.

Business with Canton is at a standstill. The British destroyer Otter is proceeding to Canton.

ST IKES AT HOME.

DOCKERS AGAIN OUT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 19.

The strike of dockers at Hull, which was settled yesterday, has broken out again. All shipping is help up.

Carmen in Edinburgh have struck and trams are stopped.

SALAR-ED-DAULEH'S FUTURE.

INSTRUCTIONS AWAITED FROM PETERSBURG.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

TEHERAN, July 19.

The Russian legation has telegraphed to Petersburg for instructions with regard to Salar-ed-Dauleh, who wishes to come to Teheran under Russian protection.

SURRENDER OF SALAR-ED-DAULEH.

Salar-ed-Dauleh, brother of the ex-Shah, has surrendered to a Persian cossack force near Senneh. It is understood that the Government will be asked to pension him if he consents to live abroad.

TROPICAL DISEASES RESEARCH.

THE AMERICAN GIFT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 19.

It is surmised that Mr. Rockefeller is the donor of the twenty million sterling for combating tropical diseases, as the International Health Commission mentioned by Dr. Page is one of the agencies of the Rookefeller foundation, being an enlargement of the Commission financed by Mr. Rockefeller to discover a cure for hookworm disease.

In an interview Dr. Page said his remarks had been misunderstood. The gift was not that of an individual, but a foundation established by a number of wealthy citizens of the United States. Dr. Page had no information as to their identity. Special attention would be paid to the cure of anœmia among the natives of the tropics.

RUSSIA AND MONGOLIA.

CONSTERNATION IN CHINA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PEKING, July 19.

High Chinese authorities, interviewed by Reuter, pointing out the consternation aroused by the new Russian demands regarding Mongolia and stating that only hostile Senators have delayed the signing of the Russo-Chinese agreement with the Legation, almost unanimously hope that Russia will agree to an early settlement which China desires in view of the situation in Inner Mongalia, where the lives of foreigners and peaceful Chinese and Mongols are in constant peril.

JAPANESE IN MEXICO.

WISH TO COLONISE MORELOS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

MEXICO, July 19.

A committee of Japanese subjects has appealed to the Government for permission for the Japanese to colonise the entire State of Morelos. Negotiations are in progress.

FRENCH TAX ON BACHELORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 19.

The Budget Committee has decided to impose a surtax of 20 per cent. on bachelors over thirty.

COTTON CULTIVATION.

GERMAN'S GREAT DISCOVERY.

COST REDUCED BY HALF.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 18.

The "Westminster Gazette" in a special article refers to the discovery by a German named Schuetze, who is now in London, which he claims will reduce the cost of cotton production by one-half. The discovery is patented in Germany. The process, in which grafting plays a prominent part, purports to eliminate annual resowing, thereby effecting an enormous saving in labour. It is further said that it will restore the natural perennial character of the plant while maintaining the yield and render it immune from insect pests and frosts. The experiments hitherto have been conducted in East Africa.

DALAI LAMA'S GIFTS.

LENT TO BRITISH MUSEUM.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 19.

King George has loaned to British Museum a number of gifts sent by the Dalai Lama.

NAVY'S OIL SCHEME.

SITES EARMARKED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 19.

A conference was held at the Treasury to-day, between Mr. Churchill, Mr. Lloyd George, the Governor of the Bank of England and others with reference, it is believed, to financing the Admiralty's oil scheme. It is understood that certain sites in Egypt, Canada, Borneo, Burma and Australia have already been earmarked.

SMALL-POX IN AUSTRALIA.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION DECIDED UPON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SYDNEY, July 18.

Smallpox is still spreading. Government has decided to introduce legislation to provide for compulsory vaccination.

Owing to the large number of vessels in quarantine, trade, particularly shipping, is seriously affected.

One case has occurred in Melbourne.

MOB LAW IN SEATTLE.

BLUEJACKETS WRECK SOCIALIST HALLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SEATTLE, July 20.

The mob has wrecked the halls of the "Industrial Workers of the World" and other Socialist organisations, burning their contents. The wreckers were headed by bluejackets from American cruisers in the harbour, whom the Socialist speakers had described as enemies of labour.

CALCUTTA POLICE HEAD-QUARTERS.

LALABAZAR BUILDING TO BE DEMOLISHED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 20.

It is proposed to demolish by degrees the present building occupied as the Police Head-quarters at Lall Bazar and to reconstruct it on up-to-date lines. The building is over a hundred years old and has recently shown signs of decay.

There is an interesting history attached to this building. It was originally built for use as the first artillery gunshed of the old John Company. There is a mysterious subterranean passage to the north of the building which is supposed to lead to a site off the old Fort William, which was situated on the present site of the head office of the East Indian Railway in Fairlie Place. An interesting story is related in connection with this tunnel. It is said that some time ago a servant while cleaning some utensils in the rear of the servants' quarters saw the utensils gradually sinking into the ground. Suspecting nothing, the servant, according to the story, continued the operations of cleaning until he heard the sound of falling earth followed by the complete disappearance of utensils and it was thus that the existence of the tunnel was discovered. Several attempts were made from time to time to measure the tunnel and in every instance there seemed to be no end to it.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

PREMIER AND DEPUTATION.

BAILLIES' INDIGNATION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 18.

A deputation of Scottish Baillies and Town Councillors called on Mr. Asquith to-day to urge the enfranchisement of women and the repeal of the "Cat and Mouse" Act.

The Premier refused them an interview, thereupon the deputation, the great majority of whom were Liberals, held an indignation meeting in Downing Street. One speaker declared that Mr. Asquith's decision would mean the loss of every Liberal seat in Scotland.

MRS. PANKHURST RE-ARRESTED

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 20.

Mrs. Pankhurst has been re-arrested.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

H. E. VISITS ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, July 20.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Sir Dorab Tata and Captain Vaughan, A.D.C., on Saturday morning paid a visit to the Poona College of Engineering. On the arrival of His Excellency a company of the Poona Volunteer Rifles under the command of Captain MacMillan, one of the Professors of the College, presented arms, after which the party was taken round by Dr. H. N. Allen, B. Sc., P.H.D., Principal of the College, and inspected the Workshops, Laboratory, Drawing and Lecture halls.

The same morning Her Excellency Lady Willingdon accompanied by Lady Tata and morning Her Excellency Lady Willingdon accompanied by Lady Tata and Captain C. Lucas, R.A.M.C. visited the Leper Asylum at Khondwa Budrak. There were present to receive Her Excellency Mr. S. R. Arthur, Commissioner C.D., Mr. C. E. Mountford, Collector, of Poona, the Rev. S. N. Macnicol, Honorary Superintendent of the Asylum and Dr. Rutter Williamson, Honorary Physician in charge. Lady Willingdon showed the greatest sympathy with the unfortunate sufferers and had sweatmeats distributed to each of them. After inspecting the different departments of the institution and before leaving the women patients sang the National Anthem in Marathi.

RANGOON DEFAMATION CASE.

CHARGE AGAINST BISHOP DISMISSED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, July 19.

The District Magistrate, Rangoon, to-day passed orders in the defamation case of J. M. Xavier, barrister, v. Bishop Cardot. His Worship held that the Bishop was not responsible for the publication of the letter and, judging from his attitude, Xavier in the various exhibits in the case showed his animus against the clergy of his church. It was plain it was his own aggressive conduct which provoked the editor of the "Rangoon Times" into telling him what his Bishop thought of him. The letter was completely covered by the ninth exception to Section 599 I. P. C., and the complainant had only himself to thank for the exposure which had taken place.

The charge was dismissed.

In dismissing the case against the Rev. Father Chave who was prosecuted by Xavier for defaming him by having ex-communicated him, His Worship at the conclusion of his judgment remarked that it was perfectly possible of course that ex-communication might form the subject of a criminal or civil case and that a priest would not be entitled to plead the orders of a superior, but the complainant must bring clean hands into court and show he had not deliberately provoked the sentence complained of by his facetious conduct and "heretical" writings, as that was precisely what Xavier had done in the present case. The accused was discharged.

STRANGE FIND OF WEAPONS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, July 19.

The discovery of some old swords and guns in a box in a dilapidated house in Raviwar Peth is reported. It appears some boys were playing in the house when they discovered an old box in a godown. The police on being informed had the box opened, when seven old swords and four guns of ancient pattern were found. The owner of the house, on being questioned, said he knew nothing about them.

INDIAN TOPICS AT HOME.

PROPOSED STUDENTS ASSOCIATION.

MR. JINNAH'S ADVICE.

"ESCHEW POLITICS."

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 4.

The large and constantly growing community of Indian students in Great Britain has long felt the need of a central organisation, not entirely social in character. There are many Indian societies scattered up and down the country, and more than one of these (such, for instance, as the Indian Union) would seem to have been framed with the idea of providing a common ground for all Indian students resident in Great Britain. As a matter of fact, however, all the existing societies are local and sectional. It was, therefore, not surprising that the meeting called for Saturday last at Caxton Hall should have drawn together an unusualy large audience for the discussion of proposals for a central Indian association and club. The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah had been chosen to make the principal speech; but it is probable that neither the promoters of the scheme nor the majority of the audience expected that, instead of devoting the time at his disposal to a full description of the scheme as proposed, and the objects for which it was designed, this energetic Mahomedan member of the Viceroy's Council should have taken occasion to read the students a severe and candid lecture with regard to their position in this country and their general behaviour. Mr. Jinnah did no mince matters. What he had to say he said with unmistakable emphasis and at considerable length. His hearers, to do them justice, took it extremely well. It was hardly to be expected that they would receive the speech with enthusiasm, but they listened with apparent respect and for the most part without interruption.

BAD NAME OF INDIAN STUDENTS.

Beginning with a hit at the evil results of the caste system, Mr. Jinnah went on to say that he had found in his study of the question very general sympathy with the idea of a central Indian association. The position of the Indian students in this country was one without a parallel. They came to England when between the ages of 18 and 23; they were totally separated from their relatives and friends; they were away from the influence of their elders; they had no one to guide them. The Indian student class was typically representative of the best the country could produce, and their actions and conduct here reflected upon their country at home. They were, so to speak, the custodians of the reputation of India. How were they fulfilling this obligation? Mr. Jinnah answered the question with a plainness most unusual at such meetings. Speaking of the esteem or otherwise in which Indian students as a whole are regarded in this country, he declared that at present, so far as the British public is concerned, they had a bad name. He did not suggest that this had any reference to their private behaviour, or to their moral standards: he put it down entirely to the fact that their patriotic feelings had led many of them to use strong language and take strong action on political questions. This was the main burden of his address. He urged upon them that during the whole of their time in England they should behave simply as students, should do all they can to get a knowledge of Western society and institutions, but should eschew politics altogether. This did not mean, he explained, that members of the association would be debarred from political discussion. On the contrary, there would be plenty of opportunities for debate, and members would be at liberty to discuss the ideals of nationalism or the possibility of Indian autonomy; but they should not go so far as to send up any resolutions that they might adopt to the Press or the Government as the views of their association. That association, if it came into being, would not only stand aside from politics, but would have nothing to do with any other kind of activity which might bring it into conflict with the authorities: for example, it would not and could not take up the cause of any individual or group of students who might have grievances against an Inn of Court or a university college. Mr. Jinnah seemed to imply that the resources of the Government in such matters were overwhelming, and that by reason of the fact that the India Office could command information from every district in India, it would be useless to suppose that any association could fight the officials on this particular ground. Anyhow, such things would not come within the scope of the proposed central association, the principal aim of which would be to provide a meeting place for young Indians coming from all parts of the country. Separation and exclusiveness, Mr. Jinnah suggested, were an unfavourable feature of Indian life: it was precisely the fact of their being Indians belonging to different provin England which enabled young Indians belonging to different provinces and communities to meet together. Usually it is supposed that the greatest advantage to the Indian student of his stay in England is the opportunity it gives him of getting to know English people. Mr. Jinnah laid stress upon the other side of the matter; namely, the opportunity such residence provided for Indians to get to know one another. There would, he thought, be little difficulty in establishing the association, and it should be possible to add at no distant date a permanent clubhouse. He ended as he began with admonitions to his young countrymen to give up strong language and hysterical ideas, to become practical workers and serious thinkers.

There was a good deal of discussion, not entirely friendly, to Mr. Jinnah's proposals in the latter part of the meeting, and the idea that Indian students as a body are at present in the bad graces of the British public was controverted. The resolution in favour of the formation of a central association on the lines laid down by Mr. Jinnah was finally adopted without a dissentient voice and a small committee was appointed to draft the constitution.

A quite distinctive feature of the meeting was an imaginative little speech by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who had naturally little or nothing to say upon the details of the scheme. She contributed instead an attractive picture of what she called a "republic of Indian students," which, by the irony of circumstances, it seemed could never come into being except on foreign soil and among alien surroundings.

THE DELHI TOWN-PLANNING REPORTS.

Somewhat contrary to expectation the reports of the Delhi Town-Planning Committee have been issued as blue-books. It is unnecessary to say anything here of their contents, for presumably, they have already been circulated in India. Republication of the reports was preceded by a vigorous passage of arms in the House of Commons between Mr. Joseph King and Mr. Montagu. Mr. King wanted to know what had happened to the competitive designs for new Delhi, how much the temporary buildings would cost, and whether the terms of engagement of Messrs. Lutyens and Baker had been finally settled. He asked further whether the Government would publish the reports of Mr. Begg and Mr. Lanchester. He was told that Mr. Begg's report had been placed in the library of the House and was procurable from the firms which stock Indian publications. Mr. King asked whether the Under Secretary did not realise that by more or less suppressing these documents he was preventing the House and the public from forming an opinion on the Government of India's policy. Mr. Montagu wound up a more than usually sharp encounter by assuring Mr. King that economy was always strictly pursued by the Government of India in matters of this kind. The Libeal for North Somerset has been fighting almost single handed in the House on behalf of an Indian Delhi. Are we to conclude that the appearance of the three blue-books means the end of the conflict and the overthrow of the Indian party?

THE PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

The Royal Commission on the Indian Public Services has been meeting in private a few mornings every week since the beginning of June. Yesterday at Queen Anne's Gate it held its first sitting for the examination of witnesses, and the result is that there appears in the Press to-day a very short report of the proceedings. They consisted of the medical evidence of Sir Havelock Charles and Sir Pardey Lukis, the fact of most general interest reported being a statement by the latter authority on the subject of India as a place for people suffering from diseases of the chest. It was, said Sir Pardey Lukis, extremely wrong to suppose that the Indian climate was good for chest complaints. The contrary was the fact: the death rate from such complaints in Bombay and Calcutta was higher than in England. The Commission, we may be quite sure, will not be able to secure more than the minimum of space and attention from the English newspapers. A good deal more interest, as a matter of fact, is shewn in the Currency Commission, whose proceedings are, it has been announced, to be private all through.

CORPORAL WILD'S TRIAL.

VERDICT OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, July 19.

The Commanding Officer, Rangoon, has received a telegram stating the result of trial by the civil authorities of Corporal Wild in connection with the shooting of Po Sein of the Cantonment Police Station, Thayetmyo, on last Saturday. It is accidental death.

SERVICES COMMIS.

NEW SCHEME FOR PROBATIONERS.

THE AGE LIMIT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 18

Before the Public Services Commission to-day, Mr. Neil, Censor of the Indian School at University College, submitted a report by an inmate of the College, stating that they would be prepared to devise an Honours course in Indian studies suitable for probationers in the Indian Civil Service between the ages of eighteen and twenty, such course leading up to the Honours degree. The teachers of the Indian School recommended the course which should include Law and elementary Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian, leaving one vernacular, Indian History, Sociology and Economics. Mr. Neill thought that if the age were reduced the University would have to provide hostel accommodation.

Rev. W. A. Heard, headmaster of Fettes, was not in favour of reducing the age limit to nineteen as boys were then immature and too precocious. He was in favour of a preliminary examination and ultimate selection by the evidence of general quality. He thought there would be considerable public opposition to a Selection Board to supersede the present system.

SITTINGS AT DELHI.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, July 20.

The Public Services Commission are likely to reach India again on 7th November and begin their sittings at Delhi.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

HEAVY FALLING-OFF IN RECEIPTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 19.

The statement of earnings of Indian railways from the 1st April to the 5th July 1913 still continues to show a heavy falling-off to the total extent of 11 lakhs. Amongst State and Guaranteed Railways the metre gauge of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway is the chief sufferer, showing no less than a decrease of nearly 12 lakhs, but fortunately the standard gauge portion of this line has been able to record a set-off against this of 10 1-6 lakhs.

There are, however, other losses, viz., on the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway 4½ lakhs, the North Western and the Madras and Southern Mahratta 3½ each and East Indian 2 lakhs, resulting, notwithstanding the good results shown by the Burma Railway of 3½, the Eastern Bengal of 2, the Bengal Nagpur of 1¼ and the Jodhpur Hyderabad of 1 1-3 lakhs, in a net loss under State and Guaranteed of 3 1-3 lakhs.

All other railways have fared worse, showing a net decrease of 7¾ lakhs. The lines which are chiefly accountable for this are the Southern Punjab 4¾, Hyderabad Godaveri Valley 2 1-3, and Rajpura Bhatinda 1¾ lakhs.

No less than nine out of fifteen Guaranteed and State Railways or 37 per cent were on the debit side of the account and 18 out of 49 or 37 per cent occupied the same position.

Under all other railways, considering the bumper harvest reaped during the official year 1912-13, the present gloomy aspect of affairs can only be wiped out by an extraordinary flow of traffic during the remaining period of 1913-14.

INVESTITURE OF RAJA OF SANDUR

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RAMANDRUG, July 20.

The Investiture of the Rajah of Sandur took place to-day. In the absence of the Governer who was to have installed the Rajah, the Political Agent performed the ceremony in the presence of the Chiefs of Jath and Jamjhandi and other nobles and numerous visitors and subjects of the State, who assembled in Durbar. The Political Agent, Mr. Moscardi, delivered a speech exhorting the Rajah to keep up the traditions of his ancient loyal house and to promote the welfare of his subjects. He then installed the Rajah on the *gadi*. The Rajah then made a suitable reply and the ceremony concluded with the usual distribution of pan-supari.

SAL TRIAL.

POLICE SEARCH SAMITI.

BOYS DRILL WITH LATHIS.

SPY AS "ASTROLOGER."

[Specially reported for the "Chronicle."]

BARISAL, July. 19.

The hearing of the Barisal conspiracy case was resumed to-day at 10-30 a. m. inside the jail. Both Rohinikumar Guha and Devendra Benikaya, who have been suffering from dysentery and chicken-pox respectively, are getting better.

Inspector Fanindrakumar Basu of Bhola, examined, said that on the 1st April last when he was Sub-Inspector in charge of the Jhalakati Police Station he went to the boarding house attached to the Khalakati National School and took possession of the boarding house register. The register showed that Hemanta Sen and Nabinchandra Lodh had guests on the 23rd and 25th January. Witness on enquiry found that one of the three guests of Nabin was an old student of his at the Habigang National School and the other two were friends of the student. They were about twenty years old.

Mumnohan Chakravarty, Deputy Superintendant of Police, Dacca, examined, said: I went to search the premises of the Dacca Anushalan Samati on the 10th August 1908. When I arrived there I heard the sound of a gang and then shouts of "right turn," "left turn" and "quick march." I scaled the wall to see what was going on and saw young men parading in the compound holding their lathis in the way as the soldiers hold their guns. We knocked at the door which was opened, but the sentries closed their lathis and refused us admission until we showed them the search warrant. Among the articles that I seized was a copy of "Paridarasak."

TRUCULENT SAMITI BOYS.

Witness, further examined, said: I went to the Samiti premises again on the 4th November to search for a boy named Ananta who had been kidnapped by the members. I arrested the inmates. One of them was Bankimchandra Roy. He gave his address as Bajrapuri (abode of thunders), Dacca. The address of another member was given as Jutakhali (eat my shoes). Mr. Jalkeled ascertained that the real name of Bankim was Romesh Chandra Das Gupta. I searched the Samiti premises again on the 5th November 1908 in connection with the kidnapping case and seized pictures of Propulla Chaki and Khudiram Bose (murderers of the Kennedies), Vivekananda, Bharatmata (Mother India) and the Goddess Kali. Among the papers seized were "Paridarasak" and the vows of the Samiti and its rules and notification. All the member were arrested on that day, but the remaining articles in the premises were taken possession of on the 15th November when the premises were searched in connection with the murder of Shukumar, who was the prinsipal witness in the kidnapping case. Among the articles seized there were a large number of village notes, vows and rules of the Samiti. I was complainant in the Decca conspiracy case and obtained sanction against, among others, Troilokya Chakravarty (absconded) and Romesh Das Gupta (accused).

Dinnath Chakravarty, muktear of Dacca, deposed to the search of the "Ghost House," the premises of the Dacca Anushalan Samiti.

GIRENDRA AND THE STRANGERS.

Narendra Mohan Das, nephew of Rai Jaminimohan Das Bahadur, examined, related the incidents that happened at Girndra the approver's house. The day previous to his father's arrival at Dacca from Mymensing, two strangers came to their house and Girendra (approver) remained in the sitting room within closed doors in their company. On the day the strangers were staying in the sitting room, one of them went out and came back on a cycle and brought something secretly tied in a cloth.

Prasanna Kumar Banerjee, Inspector of Police, Barisal, examined, said that he supervised the investigation into the Birangal dacoity case, in course of which he came to know that Fegu alias Jatin Roy and another had come to the house where the dacoity took place. Fegu was identified as one of the two strangers.

SPY'S ADVENTURES.

Nishikanta Chakravarty, Head Constable of Alipur, examined, said that under the orders of the Superintendent of Police, 24 Pargannas, he came to Inspector Kadarswor at Barisal on the 22nd December last and was asked by the Inspector to stay at the Bengal boarding house and watch the movements of the inmates and visitors and ascertain their names.

When he went there he told Devandra Ghose that he was an astrologer and wanted to begin his profession at Barisal. He gave out that he could read the palm and horoscopes and was allowed to stay there pending the settlement of the charges by Chandi Bose, the manager, who was absent at the time. He used to read people's palms and examine their horoscopes and under that pretence took notes of the particulars of the persons who used to come there. He reported his daily progress to Inspectors Kederswar and in his absence to Rai Saheb J. C. Bhowmick. While seemingly reading palms or examining horoscopes he drew diagrams and instead of the names of planets in the Zodiac and constellations he put down the letters of the names of the inmates and visitors. Witness produced some diagrams and read the names. He showed the names in these diagrams of several police officers. Chandi Bose took him to his own village to attend a ceremony introducing him as an astrologer. The young men of the boarding house used to talk in whispers. On the 21st February Chandi Bose and Kunja Ghose hurried out at 11 p. m. and erturned after two or three hours. This aroused his suspicion.

Continuing, witness said he went to Dacca and traced Jatin Roy. He told the Superintendent of Police of Dacca that Jatin Roy was an absconding accused in the Barisal conspiracy case and asked him to arrest Jatin. The Superintendtnt of Police wired to Calcutta for confirmation and Jatin Roy was arrested.

The Head Clerk, Civil Surgeon's Office at Barisal, exaimned, said that accused Mukundal Guha lived in his house. His house was searched and from inside the box of Mukunda a manuscript book in Mukunda's handwriting, a copy of the well-known book "Mukti Kon Pathi" (the way to salvation), was seized.

The Court rose for the day.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

REVIEW FOR 1911-12.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 19.

To-day's "Gazette of India" publishes the annual Irrigation Review of 1911-12 which shows that thirteen earlier productive works are not yet remunerative. Of these four are in Bengal, seven in the Deccan and Gujarat and two in Madras. These are still retained on the list of productive works, but expenditure against their capital account is now charged against the current revenues of India. The total accumulated losses on these thirteen works have reached the sum of 11 crores. But though they have proved financial failures in the ordinary commercial sense they have been indirectly of great value in securing large areas of cultivation against the vicissitudes of the seasons.

The remaining works in operation, 42 in number, satisfy productive conditions. These works collectively paid during the year 11.10 per cent. on their capital outlay while after paying interest charges the surplus revenue which they had contributed to the general revenues of the country up to the end of 1911-12 amounted to over 40½ crores of rupees against 32 crores, the capital invested on them.

During the year under review the total area irrigated by all the productive public works including branches in Native States of the Punjab amounted to 15,579,574 acres. Towards this total the Punjab Canals contributed nearly seven and a half million acres, Madras three and a half, the United Provinces two and a quarter and Sind one million acres. In Bengal an area little short of 900,000 acres was attained. The return on the capital is highest in the Punjab where the Canals yielded 16.13 per cent. The next province in this respect is Madras where a return of 13.47 per cent was realised excluding the Karnool and Barur systems.

As regards productive works their importance may be gauged roughly by the value of the crops which are produced by their agency. In the year under review the value of the crops irrigated by works of this class amounted to nearly 55 crores of rupees or about 12½ crores more than the capital expenditure incurred on them. There were in operation in the year under review 30 protective works which together irrigated a total of 325,378 acres. There are 103 minor works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept of which a few are purely navigation works. These minor works are paying a return of 7.71 per cent. on capital outlay against 7.93 per cent. in the previous year.

LIFE ASSURANCE ACT.

NEW RULES REGARDING ACTUARIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 19.

New rules have been published under the Life Assurance Companies Act of which the following portions are important.

A Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London, or a Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland or (2) where application is made by a company and where in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council special circumstances exist (*a*) an Associate of such Institute of Actuaries or of such Faculty of Actuaries or (*b*) such other person having actual knowledge as the Governor-General in Council may authorize to be employed to perform the duties of an actuary.

Every application by a company for permission to employ as an actuary any person other than a Fellow of the Institute of Faculty of Actuaries shall state the work for the performance of which such person is required and the Governor-General in Council, if he grants the application, shall cause a certificate to be issued to the company permitting, subject to such conditions and restrictions as he thinks fit, the employment of the person mentioned in the application.

An actuary when investigating the financial condition of a company shall either satisfy himself as to the accuracy of the particulars extracted from the books or require a certificate of their accuracy from the manager and one other responsible officer of the company.

An actuary after investigating the financial condition of a company shall report (*a*) whether the calculations are correct and made on the principles which are contained in the statement furnished under the 4th schedule to the Act; (*b*) whether these principles have his approval; (*c*) whether he has obtained all the information and explanation that he has required; (*d*) what adjustment was used in the valuation to allow for unequal incidence of the premium income and for premiums payable more often than once a year; (*e*) the method by which both the ages at entry and the ages at valuation were arrived at; (*f*) the ratio of each age to mortality assumed of the values used in the valuation where the tables employed are not published; (*g*) whether all negative values eliminated from the valuation and (*h*) the reserve values held against policies effected at ages 20, 30, 40 and 50 and which have been in force for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15 and 20 years respectively in respect of (1) whole life assurances with premiums payable throughout life (2) whole life assurances with premiums payable for 20 years, (3) endowment assurance payable at age 60 or previous death.

In the event of the actuary finding that the financial condition of the company is such that in his opinion no payment should be made either of bonus to policy holders or of dividend to members he should state whether or not he finds the company to be solvent. If he finds it to be insolvent; (*a*) he shall state whether he considers that the company could be made solvent as regards existing contracts by the transfer of its subscribed capital (whether paid or unpaid) to make good the deficiency in the life assurance fund. If so he shall state what in his opinion is the amount so required and whether or not any alteration should be made in the rates of premium for future entrants; (*b*) If he considers that the company cannot be made solvent as regards existing contracts by the transfer of the whole of the subscribed capital to the credit of the life assurance fund he shall state what proportion of the sum assured the company would in his opinion be able to meet under such contracts if all the premiums thereunder were reduced proportionately with the sum assured and the subscribed capital were fully paid up and transferred to such fund.

Companies transacting life assurance and annuity business only may include in the life assurance revenue account, the paid up capital and all the other funds of the company such as investment, reserve fund, dividend reserve fund, sinking fund, etc., stated separately both at the beginning and at the end of a year, so as to show any increase of diminution in such individual funds during the year, but although paid up capital may be shown along with the funds in this way it shall not be treated as part of the company's assets for the purpose of showing a divisible surplus at the time or any actuarial investigation of the financial condition of the company.

Every company transacting provident society business shall show in its accounts both the premium income and the claims of each class of such business separately from the premiums and claims of the other classes of business transacted by the company.

CHILD'S FALL FROM A TRAIN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, July 20.

Last Thursday, while a passenger train of the M. and S. M. Ry. was passing the 125th mile between Tasgoan and Kolhapur, a girl aged 6 years, while looking through the window of the carriage, fell out. On the train being brought to a stand the child was picked up fortunately uninjured.

A DERAILMENT.—On Saturday last says our Poona correspondent there was a block on the line near Matunga, which was caused by the derailment of an engine. Consequently trains from Bombay were late. All's well now.

CALCUTTA WEEK BY WEEK.

THE DYING RIVER.

"A REAL SCARE."

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 16.

Calcutta has often been told that it stands on a dying river, but as the years go on the old Hooghly manages to find room for bigger and heavier ships to come up to Garden Reach, and so a certain amount of scepticism has been generated as to whether the Hooghly is really dying or not. But during the past few days there has been a very real scare about the Bidyadhari, one of the deltaic streams, which is utilized to carry off the sewage and storm water of Calcutta. Nearly ten years ago, the Hon. Mr. Horn, the well-known engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal, drew attention to the deterioration which was taking place in the bed of the Bidyadhari, but as the danger did not seem pressing the Government of the day, in the comfortable way that Governments have when there is no force of public opinion calling upon them to do something or somebody, quietly let things slide. The public knew little or nothing of the matter, and the shock was therefore all the greater when a note was suddenly published a few days ago drawing prominent attention to the fact that the Bidyadhari was silting up with increasing rapidity, and that in five or six years the bed would have "risen above the level of ordinary high water of neap tides."

That is the view of Mr. O. C. Lees, C.S.I., the special engineer in charge of the Hoogly Bidyadhari Canal enquiry, and he suggests that the only feasible remedy is to canalise the Bidyadhari, and to treat the sewage of Calcutta by the septic process in order to discharge an innocuous effluent into the canalised river. Mr. Ball-Hill, the able engineer of the Calcutta Corporation, doubts whether the life of the river is so brief as the five years given it by Mr. Lees, nor does he entirely agree with Mr. Lees' recommendations as to the canalization of the Bidyadhari and the septic treatment of the sewage. His idea is that the river should be maintained if possible, and although the maintenance of the river under present conditions would involve the closing of the extensive fisheries which have been established in it, he considers that the claims of Calcutta should take precedence of the fisheries. Any interference with the fisheries would of course involve compensation for the owners thereof but in that connection the Local Government should come to the assistance of the capital. On one point both experts are agreed, however, and that is that the problem is an urgent one, and should be grappled with without delay.

CHAMBER AND GOVERNMENT AGAIN.

I regret to report that the commercial interests of Calcutta continue to display *vis a vis* of the Government of India, the same reprehensible spirit discovered by the French naturalist in the animal which he described as "very wicked; when it is attacked it defends itself." The latest disagreement relates to the Companies Bill, which has been hung up after—how many years is it?—a long time anyhow, because, owing to the determination of the Government of India to discuss it at Delhi and nowhere else last cold weather, it was found impossible to consult commercial opinion properly upon it. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce was so disagreeably impressed by this incident, and by the probability of its recurrence in other matters, that it wrote to the Government of India actually suggesting that the Companies Bill should be discussed in Bombay rather than at Delhi. To be sure, it did not present the Government with so bare an alternative. It said "either at Calcutta or Bombay" but the intention was pretty obvious. It was to leave the Government of India without any excuse for having the measure discussed at Delhi. Otherwise the Government might have said "We can't discuss it in Calcutta because Bombay would object, or in Bombay because Calcutta would object." The Government of India now roundly asserts that the Chamber of Commerce is disposed to "exaggerate the inconveniences of discussing the matter at Delhi."

"EWIGE WEIBLICH."

It is very curious that even in Calcutta there should be sufficient interest in the suffrage to fill a large hall like that of the Y. M. C. A. in Chowringhee in order to hear five male speakers and one lady debate the old, old problem as to whether it is right and expedient that women should have the vote. Yet this is what happened last Saturday night, when Society with a big "S" turned out in great force. The immediate occasion of the debate was an attempt to resuscitate the Calcutta Parliament, which has languished for the last year or so, but for which there seems to be as much need as ever. A rupee was charged for admission, but in spite of this Calcutta rolled up in great force, and the fair sex, who were strongly in evidence, were especially eager and vocal. The speakers on both sides were subjected to a running fire of comment, and every now and then the slogan "Votes for Women!" rent the air. The chair was taken by the Hon. J. G. Apcar, speaker of the Parliament, and a very keen and popular member of the Bengal Legislative Council. After an exciting debate the "ayes" had it by a majority of five. It remains to be seen whether the Parliament has been set on its legs again by this "Success d'estime."

THE GOVERNOR AT DACCA.

The illness of Lord Carmichael at Dacca has accentuated the feeling which is strongly hostile to the Government of Bengal turning himself into a nomad. No one believes that the Governor will continue to bury himself at Dacca for three months every year. One by one the arrangements contingent upon the change to Delhi are breaking.

The latest from Darjeeling is that owing to the constant interference of the Government of India there is almost nothing for the local Government to do, and everybody is sitting twiddling his thumbs! There is, by the way, a very general feeling of disapproval of the humble attitude which the Government of Bengal is adopting towards the Government of India.

The proposal to partition Midnapore is meeting with opposition, as was perhaps to be expected. So far the arguments against the step are purely sentimental. It does not appear what the critics would do in place of partitioning a district which is notoriously too large for efficient administration by one man. One wonders, by the way, why the Government never seems to think of partitioning the district of 24 Perganas, which is I should think quite as unwieldly as Midnapore, and which is beyond all question far too large for one district magistrate, even when assisted by a "joint." Yet so far as I know the partition of the 24 Perganas has never been mooted. The circumstance has not been seized upon so far by the anti-partition party which is strange, as it certainly would lend point to the contention that the real motive of the partition is political and not administrative. I don't suggest that this is the case, but it is assuredly the belief of the Midnapurians themselves.

THE DISPUTED ELECTION.

Mr. Bhupendranath Basu has failed to obtain his injunction against Mr. Surendranath Banerjee and the Maharaja of Nashipur, Mr. Justice Fletcher dismissing the rule without even calling upon the other side. This of course does not affect the main issue which still remains to be tried, viz. whether Surendranath and the Maharaja have any business to be in the Council. It would be impertinent as well as illegal to offer any observations as to the point which is still *sub judice*, but I may perhaps be allowed to draw attention to one consideration which arises out of this quarrel as well as other quarrels, and that is the manner in which Bengalis handicap themselves in political matters by their apparent inability to agree with each other sufficiently to avoid such demonstrations, as it were, in the face of the enemy.

THE I. F. A.

The threatened split in the I. F. A. has very fortunately been avoided, thanks in part to the presence of our popular C. I. in the chair at the special meeting and to his appeal for harmony. It would have been a thousand pities if this fine organization had gone to pieces.

THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

We are movings lowly, but still moving. The Government has consented to the appointment of a strong committee to enquire into the whole question of Calcutta Port facilities, and to devise a comprehensive scheme of development which shall make provision for at least 50 years ahead. When we start to do things in Calcutta, we don't do them by halves!

THE EXPLORATION TRAGEDY.

INTERVIEW WITH CAPT. WATERFIELD.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 19.

In an interview, Captain Waterfield said that when they came to the first rope bridge they found that the natives had attempted to leave them stranded in the snow. Two of the three stands of rope of which the bridge was composed had been cut and the single stand left intact was not sufficient to support the weight of a man. The party were able, however, to throw a rope bridge of their own across and thus get to the other side. When they got across, however, they found they could not proceed owing to a deep gorge which was quite impassable being almost perpendicular.

The villagers had also enticed away the party's coolies and at this time everyone was carrying loads. They went back to the other side of the river and commenced to look for a place where they could build a bridge. In this they were lucky for at one place they found that several trees on the opposite bank had fallen and were stretched half way across the river. They on their side felled several trees and having done so it was a comparatively easy matter to bridge the gap between the two lots of trees.

There was a village at the other side of the river and the party made for it, but found it deserted, the villagers having fled to the hills fearing reprisals for their share in the work of destroying the bridges. Fortunately for the expedition they had left behind them full granaries and so the party managed to get fresh supplies. They rested in the village that day and next day pushed on to the junction of Taron and Mungbli Wang rivers. Here they found another bridge which had not been absolutely destroyed, but had been made useless and after a good deal of consultation it was decided that the only way to get a bridge across was for some one to swim the river carrying a rope. Captain Pritchard as leader of the expedition insisted on going himself, said Captain Waterfield. He would not hear of any one else going and, as you know, he got into a current.

HEAVY RAIN AT BARODA.

RIVER OVERFLOWS.

(From a Correspondent.)

BARODA, July 19.

The intense heat of the current week and a considerable fall in the barometer on Thursday gave sure indications of rain and on Friday night at about 9 o'clock it began to pour down in torrents and though the first force was abated after two hours the downpour continued all through the night and this morning. The total precipitation in 12 hours was 8 incres.

As a consequence of the heavy rain the river Vishvamitri presented a rare spectacle this morning to the citizens of Baroda. The High School, which is held in the morning on Saturdays, had to be closed as the water in the river was rising. The tram car service was also suspended over the main bridge where a special police party was stationed to control the traffic. By the middle of the day the water rushed to the part lying between the Baroda College and the Bhimnath Temple called Sayaji Ganj and then to some portion of the main road leading from the Khichadi Yampa to the station. By the evening the waves which dashed against the bridge made their way over it and all traffic over the same was ordered to be suspended. Even passengers were not allowed to cross the bridge. The swollen river presented an imposing scene and hundreds of men, women and children came either on foot or in carriages to see it.

The water is rising and as the barometer does not show signs of a rise more rain is expected to-night.

KALKA-SIMLA LINE RESTORED.

FURTHER DETAILS OF LANDSLIP.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 19.

Through communication between Kalka and Simla has been restored to-day and mails are coming up to time.

Further details of the accident between Kanoh and Kaithlighat state that a huge boulder weighing several tons dislodged from a height of 300 feet and bounding down the hill, shot itself into the centre of the engine on the left side. Its machinery was smashed and the engine turned turtle. It was fortunate that the train was coming up slowly and therefore both the driver and fireman escaped unhurt. The guard was prompt enough to put on the brake and the train was brought to a standstill. Mr. Cotes, superintendent of the line, was promptly on the spot and all up and down passengers were transhipped yesterday. No time was lost in clearing the debris and the line is now in complete working order.

The weather continues cloudy and more rain is expected.

DACCA UNIVERSITY.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT'S SCHEME.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 19.

The Government of Bengal have submitted their scheme for the creation of the Dacca University along with a draft bill which will afford a legal basis for the first residential university in India. The scheme, it is understood, is mainly based upon the report of the Committee which sat under the chairmanship of Mr. Robert Nathan. The Government of India is now examining the scheme which will be sent Home for the approval of the Secretary of State in the beginning of autumn. Already fifteen lakhs of rupees have been allotted for the university and it is expected building operations will be taken in hand in the beginning of winter.

HIGH COURT FOR BEHAR.

DESPATCH SENT HOME.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 19.

The despatch for creation of a High Court in Behar is now on its way Home and so far it only concerns the question of a separate High Court for the new province. The question of the strength of the new High Court has been kept open and it is quite probable it will consist of nine judges.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

CAPTAIN SCOTT'S EXPEDITION.

The first two parts of Capt. Scott's ill-fated Antarctic Expedition, of which Mr. Ponting's cinematographic pictures are being shown at the Excelsior Cinema this week, are solemnly and unreservedly interesting. The scenes begin with a view of Capt. Scott on the Terra Nova and deal with incidents on board from the time the ship left New Zealand's shores up to the time when the party reached the base camp. Interesting incidents are shown on board such as the serio-comic tonsorial attention which Dr. Edward Wilson, the scientist of the party, received, Mr. Herbert Ponting amongst the sledge dogs and Dr. Wilson and Mr. Cherry Garrard, the taxidermist, discussing the skinning of a penguin. As the boat enters the polar regions, the film gives a vivid idea of the danger and magnitude of the undertaking, showing the Terra Nova ploughing through floe-ice, which she did for 300 miles, taking three weeks. One picture, which was obtained by Mr. Ponting, at some risk, from a platform built over the side of the Terra Nova, shows the steel-fitted prow of the boat cutting through the floes. There is an occasional pause and a quiver, but the sharp nose of the ship prevails in the end. Nearing the Great Ice Barrier, upon which the party land, one is more than ever impressed with the white solitude of the barren land, and amazed at the intrepidity of the explorers. Interesting pictures are shown of the landing of the Siberian ponies, and the sledging of stores to the wooden building erected at the base camp. Mr. Ponting has also obtained some striking sunrise effects over Mounts Erebus and Terror. The pictures show that every member of the party worked hard but there are occasional interludes of a humorous nature. Two of the party on skies come to grief after recklessly taking a steep slope on the mountain side, while others enjoy themselves by chasing those most ludicrous of birds, the penguins. Consequential even in their fright, the waddling dignity of the flock shown in the picture cannot fail to strike a spectator as humorous. Mr. Ponting's views of the Skua gulls and chick are a triumph of natural history photography. Next week another part of this highly interesting film will be shown.

The three Jackowlews, who will perform at the ten o'clock house every evening during the week, by arrangement with the Royal Opera House management, were loudly applauded for their ever appreciated Cossack dance, and Mme. Jackovlewla sang one of her Russian songs with feeling. Mr. Stillwell mystified the house with some of his conjuring tricks, and his card manipulations were undoubtedly good. Mr. Harry Kitto, an American patter comedian, with a North of England accent, sang two comic songs which were well received. The Excelsior has a good programme this week which should draw full houses.

CORONATION CINEM,

"Harischandra," the great Indian film, is again the chief attraction at the Coronation Cinematograph. It is now nearly two months that this film has been running in Bombay, which is a record hitherto achieved by no other film in the city. On Saturday and Sunday bumper houses witnessed the programme, which also included two fine comics. This film (Harischandra) is a fine specimen of Indian art, in which all the acting is done by Indian actors amid Indian surroundings.

AMERICA-INDIA.

The chief attraction at the America-India has been the film "Red and White Roses." The film is excellent and drew very large houses on Saturday and Sunday when late comers had to go disappointed. Besides an interesting programme is billed for the week.

THE TRANSVAAL INDIAN FUND.

The Honorary Secretary, Transvaal Indian Fund, begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following further subscriptions:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	1,91,662	10	0
Nawab Faridoon Jung Bahadur, C.S.I., C.I.E., being the amount collected by the Military Secretary, H. H. the Nizam's Government from the Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops, the Regular Troops, the Nazm-i-Jamiat, the Nizam Mahboob Force, and the Sikh Serishta	774	10	0
A "Sympathiser" through Mr. Narotum Morarjee Goculdas	100	0	0
Bai Jamnabai Nagindas Sakkai, being the balance of the "Transvaal Indian Relief Fund" opened by her	10	12	6
Total	1,92,548	0	6

HIGH COURT.

THE CAUSE LIST.

MONDAY, 21ST JULY.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

In the Division Court No. 60.

FOR DISMISSAL.

763-11—Bhai K. and G. Maganlal Hurgowandas v. Gulam Ahmed Haji Bapumdin Fakir Bhundi Rice Mills Co., Captain and V.

397-12—Bhai K. and G. Ravji Sankalchand a firm v. Hirji Dossa and ors. Shaw M. and H.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

661-11—M. B. Chothia, Hormusji Framji Manecksahaw, Nusserwanji Bomenji Panthaky & ors. Ragh. N. & Co. Edg. G. W. & Co. Part heard 1-4-13.

766-12—Vacha and Co. R. D. Sethna, v. Motibai alias Gokibai Madhawji K. & C. Part heard. 27-6-13.

455-13—Little & Co. Kavasha Dossabhoy Wadia v. Ebrahim Haji Ahmed Judah & Solomon.

897-12—Manecklal and & Th. Ladoba B. Amrey v. Sadanand Jagannath & ors. Shamrao M. & H.

1245-12—Mulji K. & Th. Nana Yessoo Padval v. Sitabai Widow & anr. Dastur & Co.

1208-12—Mulla & M. Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell and ors. Ardeshir H. & D. Co.

1212-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Ltd Payne & Co.

42-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal and ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ltd. Pyne and Co.

909-09—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm v. Ebji Umersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

810-09—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

811-09—Malvi H. M. & R. Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Ebji Oomarsey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1278-12—Chitnis M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil & anr. Sabnis & G.

1201-12—Sabnis & G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke Chitnis M. & K.

666-11—Jamestji R. and D. Sadad Panna & Co. a firm v. Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. For trial of issues raised by appeal court on 14-2-13.

O. S. 361-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereiva alias Rock Steven Pereiva v. Rozario Mathaias De Silva alias Rodgers Mathaias De Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 308-13—Patell & E. Roque Estevas Pereiva alias Roque Steven Pereiva v. Roger Mathaias De Silva and ors. Patell & E. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & E.

262-13—Pestonji R. K. & Co. Bai Jiwanbai Widow v. Amboobai Widow & ors. Madhawji K. & C. (For paupers) Edgelow G. W. & Co.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdaridas & anr. Jamestji R. & D.

891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai Tyabjes D. & Co.

969-12—Smetham B. & Co. Parvatibai widow v. Gopal Sudkoji Bole & ors. Vatcha & Co. Payne & Co. For further hearing.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman).

In the Division Court No. 83.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

45-12—Wadia G & Co. Ambalal Pranjivandas v. Gulam Hussein Kikabhoy & ors. In person Bicknell M. R. & Co. Payne & Co.

For further Directions and Costs on Commrs. Report.

690-09—Mulla and Mulla Mirza Baladar Beg v. Bhagerathibai and ors. In person.

355-11—Payne & Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Mirza Mahomed Shirazee Shroff D. & D.

27-13—Mulji K. & Th. Lady Janbai widow v. Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Topan Captain & V.

1190-12—Hiralal & Co. Hari Bhau Lupne v. Motabhai Dhanjishaw Darawalla Pestonji R. K. & Co.

895-12—Bhaishanker K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Bicknell M. R. & Co.

242-12—Mulla & M. Poohoomal Bros. a firm v. Popatlal Morardas Jariwalla and anr. Jametjis R. & D.

164-12—Mulla & M. Poohoomal Bros. a firm v. Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia & anr. Jamsetji R. & D.

375-12—Captain & V. Ebrahim Saheb Haji Pachoodin Dhuru v. Vazeer Begum widow and ors. Crawford B. & Co.

801-12—Shroff D. & D. The Bombay Banking Co. Ld. v. Krishnarao Gopalrao Bhaya Saheb Gaekward Sabnis & G.

434-11—Mulla & M. Shapurji Dadabhoy Mehta v. Jehangir Hormusji Bamboat & anr. Shamrao M. & H.

1072-11—Mulla & M. Shapurji Dadabhoy Mehta v. Jehangir Hormusji Bamboat & anr. Shamrao M. & H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

229-12—Mirza M. & M. The Oriental Bank of India Ld. v. Noor Mahomed Jina Payne & Co.

1072-10—Payne & Co. Gangabai Widow v. Vallabhdas Tulsidas Ramji Edg. G. W. & Co.

1096-12—Daph. F. & D. Joshna Henry Hands v. Sheriff Bhimji Ard. H. D. & Co.

O. S. 157-12—Jehangir G. & B. Sunhabai widow & ors. v. Reuben Solomon Pezarkar & ors Jehangir G. & B. Shamrao M. & H. Patell & Ez.

458-13—Khunderao L. & M. Bai Hirabai & anr. v. Ardeshir Muncherji Unwalla & ors. Mulla & M.

232-13—Nadirsha & D. Ezubai v. Haji Tar Mahomed Haji Adam Little & Co.

1184-10—Payne & Co. The Nord Deutsche Insurance Co. vs. Messrs. F. Fischer & Co., a firm Payne & Co.

195—11—Jehangir G & B. Kanaiyalal Jeynarayan & ors. vs. Doorgaparsad Ramgoolam & ors. Payne & Co.

268-11—Post R. K. & Co. Mulji Jaitha & Co. a firm v. B. Maghanbhai & Co. Jam. R. & D.

851-11—Khand L & M. Versey Raghavji v. Mahomed Khan Valad Dawood Khan & ans. Captain & F.

1022-11—Judah & S. Lingoo Pachetty Lingal v. Narayan Yellappa & ors. Fy D & Co. Jet M. & S. Dubash & Co., Mal H. M. & R. Bick M. R. & Co.

452-12—Shroff D. & D. Mancherji Sheriarji Mistry v. Perojbai.

863-12—Wadia G. & Co. Fulchand Premji a firm v. Khamisa Haji Jan Mahomed. Edg. G W. & Co.

913-12—Sabnis & G. Saraswatibai & ors. v. Dadoba Damul Pathare & ors.

996-12—Dapt F. & D. Bhimrao Atmaram v. Mithabai widow.

1048-12—Kanga & S. Bai Adilbai widow v. Nagindas Tribhowandas & anr. Malvi H. M. & R. Moti & B.

1147-12—Amin & D. Thaker Premji Naranji v. Nensey Mahanji. Jet G. & B.

796-12—Shroff D. & D. Bhimji Shamji & Co. a firm. v. Shivaji Meghji. Captain & V.

994-10—Shroff D. & D. Atmaram Pranjivandas. Mahomed Rahimtulla & ors. Patell & Ez. Ragh N. & Co.

589-11—Surajmull & Co. Mahomedalli Hassanalli & ors. v. Lukmanji Thavarbhai & ors. Sham M. & H. Payne & Co. Surajmal & Co.

572-12—Mulla & M., R. D. Sethna v. Kekhushru Cawasji Doctor & ors. Craig B. & C. Vachha & Co.

975-12—Bhimji & Co. Harakbhai widow. v. Luddha Lakhamsey. Manecklal & Ty.

1109-12—Mulji Vh. & Th. Bai Raliat v. Veerchand Jairam. Mehta & D.

967-12—Mulji Kh. & Th. The Advocate-General of Bombay. v. Bai Nani widow & ors. Tyabji D. & C.

469-12—Payne & Co. A. M. Jeewanji & Co. a firm. v. The Bombay Hujaz St. Nav. Co. of India Ld. Beck M. R. & Co.

1254-12—Surajmal & Co. Purkhaji Deepaji v. Bhikaji Tulsiram & ors

758-11—Wadia G. & Co. Madangopal Chandratan a firm v. Abdul Sakur Esmail. Jeh M & S.

S. C.

759-11—Wadia G & Co. Madangopal Chandratan a firm. v. Essack Ismail & anr. Jeh M & S.

VACCINATION OR SANITATION?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—"Vaccination or Sanitation?" to which shall the Corporation pin its faith in stamping out small-pox? This is the question which comes to the fore at the meeting of the Corporation to be held on Monday the 21st instant. To enable the Corporation to arrive at the *correct* solution of the problem may I crave permission to direct its attention through the medium of your columns to the following extracts from a letter which appeared in the "Leicester Mail" of the 23rd April over the signature of Sir Victor Horsley, M.D., F.R.S.? Sir Victor was at one time a Vice-President of the Imperial Vaccination League. No anti-vaccination bias can be imputed to Sir Victor inasmuch as he is not only in favour of compulsory vaccination but compulsory revaccination. Says Sir Victor:—

"Vaccination is, in my opinion, a preventative against small-pox, but for national use primary vaccination of infants is not sufficient.

For national purposes repeated revaccination is necessary.

The House of Commons having decided that the nation shall not depend upon the protection of vaccination and revaccination, but upon preventive sanitary legislation, the only scientific questions arising are, firstly, are we able to stamp out small-pox by such sanitary laws, and secondly can we prevent its reintroduction into this country through the seaports?

Both these questions are now answered in the affirmative.

This sanitary method of dealing with small-pox renders vaccination unnecessary and therefore makes advisable the repeal of dead letter vaccination laws . . . ."

As the Corporation are already aware the "opinion" of Sir Victor re the alleged efficacy of vaccination and repeated revaccination is not at all shared by a host of the most distinguished scientists. Vaccination is, therefore, at best a fiercely-contested and controverted matter. Since that is so, will the Corporation be justified at the bar of public conscience in frittering away the scanty resources of this city over encouraging or popularising a nostrum about which, as Mr. D. E. Wacha says "there are 2 schools and they are warring" and which time might eventually prove a curse?

Let the Corporation then finally decide, following in the wake of the House of Commons, that this city shall depend upon the "sanitary method of dealing with small-pox by means of which as the Rt. Hon. Mr. John Burns said in the House of Commons in April, 1911, the Local Government Board had "diminished disease of every kind and variety." Yours, etc.

Jal S. Mirzan.

Cherag Office, Bombay 18-7-13.

Headache every now and then? Carry Stearns' Headache Cure—easy to carry, easy to take. Clears the head in a few minutes.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A PICK POCKET SENTENCED.

At the Mazagon Police Court last Saturday before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, one Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood, residing at Duncan Road, charged Bala Raghoo, a Hindu with the theft of a valuable purse containing Rs. 14. It appears that on the 17th instant the complainant intended proceeding by train to his native place from Grant Road Station. Whilst his ticket was being checked at the gate amidst a crowd, he felt a jerk at his pocket and found his purse missing. The ticket collector had seen the theft and immediately arrested the accused and gave him over to the Railway Police. The accused was caught redhanded and having seven previous convictions for stealing, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.

At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Deputy Inspector Butterfield charged one Rahimtulla Abdulla with the theft of a bicycle valued at about Rs. 50, and belonging to Allimullakhan Abdul Neyed Khan, a medical student residing at Grant Medical College. On the morning of the 19th instant the complainant placed his cycle on the bicycle stand. The following day he missed it and reported the matter to the Police. On the 18th instant the accused was arrested at J. J. Hospital at 8-30 a.m. by the Sepoy on duty. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

DESERTION FROM THE WORKHOUSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged one J. W. Cashew with deserting from the Government workhouse. The case for the prosecution was that the accused obtained permission to go out of the workhouse to search for work. He never returned to the workhouse but gave himself up to the police on Friday evening. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted a previous conviction for a similar offence. He was sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Hubbard charged one Mohan Runchhod with being in possession of twenty grains of cocaine without a license. The case for the prosecution was that on Friday afternoon Excise Inspectors Chinoy and Valloz raided the house of the accused at Duncan Road, when the cocaine was found packed up in a match-box underneath his cot. The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

HATS AS A GUIDE TO ABILITY.

CONCLUSIONS OF A FLEET STREET OBSERVER.

A keen student of heads has been found in Mr. Richard Pullivant, who, after 37 years of polishing hats for successful K. Cs. and aspiring juniors, has just retired from his post behind the door of the barber's shop at the gates of the Temple, and betaken himself to peaceful retirement in a London suburb.

"You can also tell a man's capabilities by the size and shape of his hat," said this shrewd observer to a "Daily News" representative during next week. "As a class barristers and journalists have big heads, and the Scotsmen have the biggest. Their heads are usually long, and I think that the long heads are the kind that get on best.

SUCCESSFUL ROUNDHEADS.

"There are exceptions, of course, and I have known one or two men with large round heads who were very successful. Of the four races, I found that Welshmen's head were the roundest."

Of all the heads that Mr. Pullivant has studied while brushing their owner's hats—and his intimate knowledge ranges from Charles Dickens to the Solicitor-General of to-day—that of the late Lord Chief Justice was the largest.

There have been many changes of fashion in silk hats. When Mr. Pullivant began work in Fleet-street hats were seven inches deep; now they have shrunk to 5½ and 5¼ inches.

A BAD HABIT OF TO-DAY.

But in his view the habit of discarding "toppers" during vacation is more deplorable than the reduction of area to be brushed and ironed.

"I remember once," he said, "a gentleman said to me that it was sacrilege to wear a felt hat, even in vacation. And now I have seen him wear one in term! He felt he must apologise to me, but, of course, I knew it was just the trend of the times. But silk hats will never disappear altogether."

REPORTED THEFT.

Mr. Charles L. Dawni, residing at Nesbit Lane, has reported to the police, the theft of a gold watch and chain and a pair of gold links valued at Rs. 200 under the following circumstances. At 2-30 p.m. a man came in and said he had been asked by the landlord to examine the premises. He was allowed to do so and after half an hour when the man left the property was missing from an open drawer. Mr. Dawni then asked the landlord about the man but the landlord said he had sent no one.

BOMBAY POLICE.

REPORT FOR 1912.

INCREASE IN STREET ACCIDENTS.

The Annual Report on the Police of the Town and Island of Bombay for 1912 has been published in the form of a Blue Book and, in addition to statistics of the crime during that period, it includes interesting information concerning the intruduction of new sub-divisional police stations, the control of motor vehicles, and the pilgrim traffic, the number of street accidents and facts concerning the education, health, recruiting and general efficiency of the police establishment.

PATROLS ON LONDON MODEL.

The report shows that during the year the total number of true cognisable cases dealt with by the police and magistrates amounted to 55,151, an increase of 1,808 over the figures for 1911. The bulk of these cases occurred under special and local laws, which also accounted for a large proportion of the total increase. Minor offences against property rose by 4,922, and serious offences of the same class by 34. On the other hand, offences against the State and person were slightly less than in 1911. In connection with cognisable cases, 54,022 persons were under arrest as compared with 55,022 in the previous year; and 51,468 were convicted as against 52,679. The results of the police working as shown by the percentage figures for undetected cases, convictions and stolen property recovered are not quite so good as in 1911. But H. E. the Governor agrees with the Commissioner that this is inevitable when there is a general rise in crime combined with better registration. The diminution in the number of complaints classed as made under a misapprehension of law or fact, from 347 in 1911 to 332 in 1912 illustrates the improvement in the registration. As the Commissioner is able to extend the beat-system of patrols on the London model, it is hoped that many of the cases of theft and house-breaking, which now swell the returns under the Indian Penal Code, may be prevented. There was a marked decrease in cases under the Abkari Act, and it is probable that the large number of convictions in cocaine cases during 1911 may have made the smugglers more wary. A traffic in which the profits are high and the possibilities of concealment almost infinite must always require the constant vigilance of the police for its suppression. A satisfactory feature in the situation has been several large seizures of the drug at the docks, which will, it is hoped, act as a deterrent to the habitual smugglers and to their agents. When once it has been distributed in small quantities throughout the city, detection becomes far more difficult. A regrettable rise is noticed in the number of street accidents. No fewer than 58 persons were killed and 1,355 injured during the year. Tram-cars and motors were responsible for exactly half the fatal cases and for slightly more than half of the remainder. Measures are under contemplation for strengthening the hands of the police in dealing with dangerous motor-driving, but it must be admitted that the careless habits of pedestrians, who are apt to disregard all precautions in crossing or using throughfares crowded with traffic, contribute to accidents in a very considerable degree.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCE.

The continued success of the educational experiments at the Haji M. Haji Ismail Sobhani Night School and at the English School at head-quarters is extremely satisfactory. The number of literate constables is steadily increasing with a consequent improvement in the intelligence and efficiency of the force as a whole, and, although in the opinion of the Government of Bombay, Mr. Edwardes is right in preferring not to dogmatise too soon as to the success of the scheme, some of the results reported may fairly be attributed partly to the general increase in education among the force; such, for example, as the fact that the rewards granted to officers and men in the year under review were 520 in excess of those given during 1911. Government have read with special pleasure the cases of exceptionally good and plucky work performed by several constables, and also the instances of assistance outside the scope of their ordinary duties given by some of the police. Such activities are of great value in promoting good feeling and confidence between the police and the public at large.

BOMBAY CONVEYANCES.

During the year 1912 the number of public and private conveyances in the City of Bombay was as follows:—Public vehicles, 11,204; Private vehicles, 6,729; Motor cars, private, 1,255; Plying for hire 153; total 1,408; making a sum total of 19,341 This shows a decrease of 142 public vehicles and an increase of 282 private vehicles and 152 motor vehicles. Public conveyances consisted of 1,713 hack victorias, 76 riding hackories, 9,389 labour carts and 23 handcarts, and 3 single bullock carts. During the year the Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department and the Divisional Police prosecuted 2,023 drivers for offences against the Act, while 4,457 drivers' licenses were suspended for varying periods, 5,605 drivers were warned by this Department and 11 licenses were cancelled. The Public Land Conveyance Department under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner rejected 560 horses and 32 hack victorias as unfit for further use.

MERITORIOUS MENTION.

In concluding his report, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., Commissioner of Police, now on leave, says:—A word of thanks is due to the Head Quarter clerical establishment under Mr. Vinayekrao Dinanath. The work of this office is so continuous and often so urgent that the clerks have not been able to avail themselves regularly of the public and sectional holidays allowed by Government. On occasions they have been obliged to work on Sundays also. This extra duty has always been ungrudgingly performed at my request. Among the Divisional Police my thanks are due to Superintendent Myers and Inspectors Stenson and Cauty for the careful manner in which they have supervised and administered the new police stations at Agripada and Nagpada; to Acting Superintendent Walker for the imperturbable and efficient manner in which he has controlled his division; to Superintendent Walton for excellent work in the Dock and Harbour divisions; to Inspector Dixon of the Sanitary Police for unremitting exertion in connection with the arrival of pilgrim ships, and the disinfection of pilgrims' effects; to Inspector Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department for the perseverance and acumen displayed by him in several criminal cases of a difficult character; to Inspectors Favel, Mahommed Hussein Taki, Khan Saheb F. M. Taki, and Khan Saheb Cawasji Petigara for first class work in their respective branches of the Criminal Investigation Department; to Inspector Spiers and Deputy Inspectors Sargon, O'Brien, and Histed for good work in the new police stations, and to Sub-Inspectors Raghunath and Sabaji for valuable investigation in various cases of crime in the C and E Divisions. Praise is also due to Acting Superintendent Murray for his conduct of the miscellaneous and important work of the L Division and to Mr. Down, Commandant of the Mounted Police, for the manner in which he has controlled that useful and well-disciplined body of men. Mention must also be made of Chief Inspector Giles, who had done very hard work in connection both with the draft rules for prevention of accidents at places of public entertainment, and with the working of the Arms, Explosives and Poisons Acts. Lastly, I must once again express the great obligations under which I rest to Mr. F. H. Vincent and Mr. F. M. Gadney, the Deputy Commissioners of Police, for their unremitting toil and the active share which they have taken in the administration of the City throughout the past year.

LIGHTING OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I observe a short leader in your issue to-day with the above title.

The views expressed have caused me no little surprise and considerable amusement. In the first place has the writer inspected the electric lighting of Simla, or how does he know that it is so efficient as he seems to assume? It is also stated that we cannot boast of the lighting of our streets: but previous to the improvements that have been recently effected, I may tell you that the lighting of Bombay has been favourably commented upon in many directions.

I am quite ready to admit that many of the wide thoroughfares are badly lit; this is however, entirely on account of the fact that the lights are too small and too far apart. I should be glad however, if the writer would point out to me any lamps in which the "feeble glow scarcely illuminates their own bases." I am sure the writer in his ardour for reform has allowed his pen to run away with him.

The whole burden of the leader is, that gas lighting is out of date and that all will be beautiful when electricity is introduced. You have however the specimen of the latter on which the writer makes somewhat amusing comments near the Victoria Terminus.

Has the writer of the leader by any chance ever been to Chowpatty or even Abdul Rehman Street or Bhuleshwar or Charni Road between Queen's Road and Girgaum Road? I cannot expect him to have penetrated so far as the new extension of Reay Road, but if he does he may see something to interest him.

Finally, I am sure the writer would be extremely astonished to learn that the most important thoroughfares in the West End of London are lit by gas which has superseded electricity.—Yours, etc.

A. R. AMEL,
General Manager & Engineer.
Bombay Gas Co., Ld.

Bombay, July 17.

It is true that Gas Lighting has replaced Electricity in some parts of London and in other large cities. But these are cases in which the gas lights have been proved to be equal or superior to the Electric Lights.—Editor "B.C."

ACCIDENT TO A TRAM CAR.

While a tram car was passing along Carnac Road, on Saturday forenoon, it was struck by a shunting engine in the rear near the Carnac Bunder tram junction where it crosses the Carnac Bunder goods yard. Fortunately no one was injured, as all the passengers as well as the conductor were in the front portion of the car. The car was badly damaged.

"Time and patience change the Mulberry Leaf to Satin."—EASTERN PROVERB.

THESE SAME FACTORS, HOWEVER, HAVE NOT BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EVOLUTION OF OUR

MOTOR REPAIRING AND UPHOLSTERING

DEPARTMENTS IN SUCH A SHORT TIME, and the RESULT is we

MEAN BUSINESS, MORE BUSINESS, BETTER BUSINESS,

TO-DAY THAN EVER BEFORE.

Our rule—one trial, a constant and permanent customer the result.

THE ORIENT MOTOR CAR & ELECTRIC Co.,

53, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "LATEST." Telephone No. 2203

SUCCESS IN LIFE

Is often attributable to good health and making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEY'S "NER-VIGOR"

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell, life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co. Ltd., Croydon, London.

Paper Fingers That Save Time.

How many times do typewriter operators come nearly to the bottom of the paper and have to put in another sheet to write just one more line?

The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter

is equipped with paper fingers that hold the paper so well that it is possible to write on the extreme edge of the paper or card.

These paper fingers, if the operator forgets to push themback into place after writing a card or envelope, move along to the proper place with the advancement of the carriage in either direction.

This is one of the many reasons why the L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter enables the operator to produce more and better work than on any other writing machine ever made.

Sole Agents:—

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL, Ltd.,

No. 10, Forbes St., BOMBAY, P. O. Box No. 125.

F. CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY—POONA.

Sweets & Chocolates.

Special Cakes for afternoon teas and Soirees.

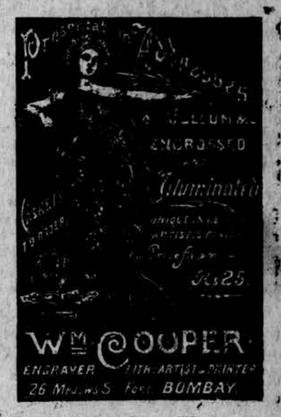
Up-country orders carefully attended to.

Hedows St. & Esplanade Rd., BOMBAY.

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia."

Telephone No. 42. 274



LLOYD GEORGE'S FUTURE.

CHURCHILL'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Churchill, proposing the health of the chairman, the Marquis of Lincolnshire at the luncheon held at the National Liberal Club in mail week in honour of Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Rufus Isaacs said they should be very careful not to be bullied by their political opponents, who were much too ready to think they could carry things off with the high hand of insolence.

"Don't be bullied," he said, "but don't deserve to be bullied. If there had been the faintest touch of dishonour, of breach of public duty, in the conduct of my right hon. friends, no services, however great, no prospects of future services, however vital, however hopeful, would have enabled us to march with them. (Hear, hear.) But we know, on the evidence, on the matured conclusion even of their most bitter opponent no stain of any kind rests upon their integrity or upon their character. What kind of curs should we be if we allowed them to be trampled down by a campaign of calumny and slander unequalled in the recent annals? (Loud cheers.) And those who thought that this event and the cruel suffering it had entailed upon them would make any difference to their career of usefullness in public life and in the Liberal Party, little knew the constant, discriminating, and fearless loyalty of democracy to its leaders.

"They reckoned without the National Liberal Club—(laughter)—they reckoned without our noble chairman, they reckoned without the Prime Minister. (Loud cheers.) They reckoned without that broad yet searching justice which great peoples, and this people above all others, mete out to men who serve them."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was more bitterly hated, and he had been more relentlessly pursued even than Mr. Gladstone was in the great days of 1886. He did not believe the Attorney-General would have been attacked in the way he had been but that they wanted to strike at Mr. Lloyd George. (Hear, hear.)

THE MEASURE OF HATE.

"I don't know how you can measure the degree of hatred," added Mr. Churchill. "But let me give you two most striking instances which afford some method of measuring. We have Lord Robert Cecil rising in the House of Commons saying that there are things which he could not publish in his report because he has no evidence—(laughter)—because he cannot prove them, but which he is, nevertheless, prepared to impart privately to any M.P., who asks him. ("Shame!") A more disgraceful statement never issued from the lips of a member of a Select Committee of the House of Commons. (Applause.) And if anything could make it more odious and contemptible it is that it should be uttered by one who has been fraudulently posing as a 'fair-minded' impartial man—(cheers)—lending a smooth pretence of gentleman-like culture to the dirty work he had set himself to do (Loud cheers.)

"The other instance is even more remarkable. A private man, not in Parliament, though related to the Attorney-General, is foully libelled. He comes in the ordinary way, as his right is, to seek justice in the English courts. Counsel come forward, as was their duty so to do—men who in politics are bitterly opposed to us and men whose opposition is known to be very deeply seated. They come forward to aid a private individual in the same way that a doctor comes forward, without ever asking what party he belongs to, or whether he is connected with the Attorney-General. And such is the degree of hatred felt in certain classes towards Mr. Llyod George that these counsel are assailed by abuse and censure because they have conformed to the regular rules and etiquette of their profession. I venture to think that you will long search the records of this country to find in modern times a parallel to such political brutality.

"What sort of a world does this class of people wish to make for us to live in? The apparatus of a scientific civilisation, the mask of a polite society, and the sentiments of Cariboo! (Laughter and loud cheers.) The great mass of the Conservative Party has stood ashamed of these transactions. It has been confined only to a section, but one of evil distinction. But that section has done a great injury, not to my right honourable friends, not to the party whom they sought to assail, but they have done an injury outside the limits of these islands to the good name of our country." (Hear, hear.)

GREAT THINGS TO DO.

Mr. Churchill continued that it was nearly ten years since he first became associated with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and since 1904 he had seen more of him in politics and had maintained a closer connection with him in politics than with any man.

"I know my right hon, friend's unstained and stainless honour," Mr. Churchill continued. "I admire his native genius. I have long been privileged to enjoy the quick intuitions and sympathetic understandings of his nature. I am sure that he has things to do in this country which no other man can do. (Cheers.) But apart even from his great position in democratic politics. I believe my right hon. friend has in the Imperial sphere of our British affairs service to render which will not be rendered by any other single man, and in reconciling the clamant needs of the great democracy at home with the measured developments of our affairs in other parts of the world, opportunities will be found in which he will bring aid and assistance to the State which it could not derive from any other quarter.

"Proud I am to come here to-day and stand by his side when you, his loyal friends, have come to tell him of your sympathy with him in the ordeal through which he has successfully passed and to express your indignation with those who have assailed him. I am proud to come here, and I feel certain that you know that in supporting him on this occasion you are not only advancing again into the front rank of British politics a great democratic statesman, but you are striking a blow for the maintenance of decency and fair play in British public life." (Cheers.)

AMAZING SCOTCH "MARRIAGE."

DECISION IN FAVOUR OF THE LADY.

Judgment was given on Saturday June 28, in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, in the amazing Scotch marriage case. Lewis John Caw, of Edinburgh, sought a declaration that he was married by mutual consent to Jemima Scott Gilmour Caw, his cousin, of Falkirk, says the "Daily News."

His case was that when walking out near Edinburgh on Christmas Day, 1911 they exchanged matrimonial consent and that in April 1912, the lady voluntarily granted a written acknowledgment that he was her husband. She however, stated that she granted acknowledgement on his representation that it would be of no binding effect. She further stated she was induced to grant it by threats.

His lordship said he had no doubt that Mr. Caw had failed to prove his case. According to his own evidence, Mr. Caw reduced the defendant to an hysterical condition by insisting that she was his wife. She theatened to kill herself and indulged in wild talk but he admitted that he felt uneasy less she should do herself a mischief. He asked her to give him an acknowledgment that she was his wife, and he told her that if she refused he would inform her parents that they were married. Both parties were in an excited and hysterical condition.

His Lordship could not accept the acknowledgment as evidence that the defendant did at any time seriously and freely take the plaintiff as her husband or regarded him in that light. The charges against the character of the defendant were unfounded.

His Lordship accordingly found for the defendent, with costs.

A cable has been received from England announcing the death of Mr. James Richard Bell, late of the P. W.D., who since his retirement in 1896 was Consulting Engineer to Messrs. Martin and Co. He joined the service in 1868 and retired with rank of Chief Engineer in 1896. As a man of powerful personality and great skill in his profession Mr. Bell made a profound impression on those with whom he associated. Among his many admirers was Rudyard Kipling who made him a hero of the well-known tale, "The Bridge-Builders."

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT INSPECTS THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The Duke of Connaught and the King's Indian Orderlies.

CRIPPLE WHO TURNED ON HIS FRIENDS.

MISFORTUNES THAT LED TO OLD BAILEY DOCK.

John Diek, the young cripple who was sentenced at the Old Bailey during the mail week to be detained during his Majesty's pleasure for a murderous attack on the Rev. Severne Majendie's butler at St. Katherine's, Regent's Park, has had a remarkable career says the "Daily News."

Dick atten'ed the elementary school attached to the Royal Collegiate Chapel of St. Katherine's until he was 14. He was then sent to the Philanthropic Farm School at Reigate, where he became captain of 50 boys, and excelled in gymnastics, swimming, and cricket.

Later the lad tried to enlist in the Army, but was rejected on account of a malformation of the foot, and he then decided to go to Canada, the school providing the passage money and the Rev. S. Majendie and friends giving him the money to make a start.

CRIPPLED IN CANADA.

For some time Dick was engaged in log-rolling in a remote Canadian camp, but the desire to better himself was strong in him, and in the dead of winter he started off to walk to Kennora, across the frozen lakes. The temperative was 20 degrees below freezing point, and after going 21 miles his feet became frost bitten, and he dropped exhausted on the ice.

A party of Indians found him and took him to a missionary, who, in turn, conveyed him in a sledge to the hopital at Kennora. There both legs were at once amputated. Dick had made himself so popular amongst the backwoodsmen that they raised £30 to buy him a pair of artificial legs.

DEPORTED.

Just as Dick was getting about again the Act was passed prohibiting the sojourn in the Dominion of persons likely to become chargeable to the rates, and the unfortunate Dick was the first man to be sent home under its provisions.

Back in England, Dick sought out the Rev. S. Majendie, and that gentleman and friends sent him to the seaside for a year to recover his strength. For the past year they have been paying for his instruction, typewriting, shorthand, book-keeping, and French, Mr. Majendie allowing him 7s. a week for himself out of his share of the St. Katherine's offertories, and he was to have gone into a situation and made a new start in life at the end of this month.

HIS MAJESTY INSPECTS H.M.A.S. AUSTRALIA.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The King, accompanied by the Prince of Wales paid a private visit to Portsmouth on June 30th, to inspect the new battle-cruiser "Australia," which is to be the flagship of the Commonwealth Navy. Photo :—The King having the new rope ladder arrangement explained to him.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

TO-NIGHT :

RED and WHITE ROSES.

A story of Life in Political Circles.
Deep and soul-stirring Pathos!
Intense Human Interest.
Don't fail to see this Picture.

CHURNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

SUFFERERS IN DISEASES CLUTCH

OXYPATHY

WILL SAVE YOU.

NO DRUGS,
NO MEDICINES,
NO SURGICAL
OPERATIONS,
BUT NATURE'S
OWN CURE
OXYGEN,
THE ESSENCE
OF LIFE.

The following is one of the many Grateful Letters we are receiving daily :—

THE PERSONAL EXPERIENCE OF

K. P. GOPAL MENON, Esq., *Barrister-at-Law.*

AND

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR, MADURA.

MADURA, 1st July, 1913.

My Dear Dr. Katz,

With the Oxypathor I had from you, I am happy to say, that I have been able to relieve the sufferings of so many of my own people, also of others in Travancore, where I spent the mid-summer vacation, a short period of six weeks. Allow me to thank you for having put me in the way of using the Oxypathor.

The particular cases to which I applied my Oxypathor and their histories will speak for themselves, and as such, I refrain from speaking too highly of the little success of mine. Considering, that I have not always used any extra appliances, the effects have been marvellous.

One of these cases was that of my Mother, aged 49 years, suffering from Chronic Rheumatism for the past eight years. During the wet weather she could hardly move about, and her condition and anxiety can easily be realised, when I tell you that she spent Rs. 2,000 in her efforts to be cured, and without success. I treated her for five weeks with the Oxypathor, and she is now almost completely cured, and is continuing with the treatment.

The other case was that of my Brother, who is a Vakil in Travancore. He had been given up to a sort of cough, especially when he had heavy work. The Doctors and Native Physicians treated him for consumption, which they diagnosed it to be. He also had the Oxypathor applications for a month only, and is quite all right now.

While in Travancore, during the heavy South West Monsoon all our children were getting Fever. The only treatment they had was with my Oxypathor. In certain cases, high fever was completely and permanently cured with three or four applications.

Besides the above I have been applying the Oxypathic treatment to certain cases of Neuralgia Dysentery, and other ailments; and in all cases I am glad to say that I have been successful.

(Sd.) K. P. GOPAL MENON,
Barrister-at-Law, and Public Prosecutor,
Ramnad District, Madura.

What the treatment has done for Mr. GOPAL MENON and his numerous friends it will also do for you, for your friends, and the members of your family. Like Mr. MENON, you can also apply the Treatment at your own home without the aid of any Physician or Nurse, and for most ills and ailments the human being is subject to, however serious the ailment may be and regardless of the age and condition of the patient.

We invite your personal investigation. Consultation either personally or by letter, interesting literature on the subject of Oxygen, Oxypathy, and the Drug Evil will be given or sent FREE. Correspondence strictly confidential.

INSTITUTE OF OXYPATHY, 33, OXYGEN LABORATORY, Govt. Place, East, Calcutta.

ESTABLISHED 1885. BY APPOINTMENT. ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 3,00,00,000.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

CLASSES OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN INDIA :—

FIRE (Special Rate for Bungalows, Offices, and Public Buildings).
ACCIDENT & SICKNESS (The most Comprehensive Policy issued in India).
MOTOR CAR (Private and Business cars insured against all Risks at low Premiums).
MOTOR CYCLE (Policies covering all Risks at low Premiums).
BURGLARY (Housebreaking and Theft, including collusion by Servants).
FIDELITY GUARANTEE (Employers insured against Embezzlement or Fraud of Employees).
CYCLE (Ordinary Cycles insured against Damage and Theft).
PLATE GLASS (Shop Fronts, etc., insured against Breakage).
LIFT (Lift owners insured against liability for accidents to passengers.)

INDIAN BRANCH—12-14 CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
(Next to Eastern Bank) POST BOX No. 112.

Manager for India: G. M. Rose.

SOCIAL TOPICS AT HOME

Gossip of the Week.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 4.

THE LONDON SEASON.

It will not be long now before the London season has drawn to a close, and already, there are signs that smart folk are making arrangements for their departure. Sunday next is their Majesties' wedding day. It will be just twenty years since the then Duke and Duchess of York were married at the Chapel Royal, St. James. It was a wise action on the part of the late Queen Victoria, whose will was law in all these arrangements, to insist on the ceremony taking place in the heart of London. It immediately identified the Royal couple with the Capital of the Empire, an identification which has been one of the strongest characteristics of the subsequent career of our popular King and Queen. Previous to that event, the late Empress Victoria was married in 1858 to the then Crown Prince Frederick at the Chapel Royal while Queen Victoria herself had also been married in the Chapel Royal. But Windsor had been the scene of the ceremony in the case of both King Edward and the Duke of Connaught, as well as of the Princess Christian and the late Duke of Albany.

There were ten bridesmaids at Queen Mary's wedding and, it is a pleasant reflection, that all are still alive. Two of them are themselves Queens, the youngest sister of King George being Queen of Norway, while another, his first cousin, is Queen of Spain. The latter was a very little lady indeed, having only been seven years of age at the time. Another bridesmaid, who will one day share a throne, is now Crown Princess of Sweden.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

The appearance of the Prince of Wales as a public character is not the only event of its kind in Royal circles just now. The Princess Royal, who since the death of her husband, the late Duke of Fife, has lived in retirement, appeared at Lady Salisbury's reception on Wednesday night, and delighted her many friends by her unusual health and good spirits. Her Royal Highness always lives a simple and wholesome life; like all her family she is fond of outdoor sport, especially fishing, which, of course, is excellent in the neighbourhood of Mar Lodge, her Scottish home. The Prince of Wales, by the way, has only one trait that causes his parents and his tutor anxiety. This has been especially marked during his sojourn at Magdalen College. His Royal Highness insists on choosing his friends for their personal merits rather than their social position, and is showing unexpected tenacity in holding his own in this respect.

A CIVIL LIST PENSION.

Mr. Arthur Symons, the eminent poet, has just received a pension from the Civil List. He is a charming and brilliant personality, and a more deserving recipient could not be found. This will not prevent his friends noting with some comfort that the money will be placed in the hands of trustees, for Mr. Symons has more than his fair share of the irresponsible temperament in money matters characteristic of poets. Two years ago another poet, still young and with us, was granted a pension from the Civil List. This was Mr. William Butler Yeats, practically the founder of the modern Irish school of literature, and a classic in his lifetime if even there was one. Mr. Yeats is a charming personality, with a saving sense of humour not so common among Irishmen and poets, as is generally supposed. He is quite without guile or snobbery, and lives modestly in chambers in Woburn Buildings, a somewhat antiquated by way off Upper Woburn place. Here, his friends gather round him on Monday nights, when much fun and brilliant conversation is exchanged.

MR. ALFRED LYTTELTON.

I have just heard that Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, who has been lying seriously ill for the last week, has passed a good night, and his friends and relations trust that it is the first step to his recovery. It is characteristic of this ex-Tory Minister that his illness followed exposure during a cricket match, for the Lyttletons at Eton shared with the Lobbocks, the distinction of being a "cricketing" family, and like the latter, have in most cases, carried their active interest in the game well into middle life. They are tall fine looking men, whose good looks depend more on a generally distinguished atheletic appearance than upon any perfection of feature. Apart from being a nephew of the late Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Alfred Lyttelton has the merit of having been a life long friend of Mr. Arthur Balfour, and it is a question whether, now that Mr. George Wyndham is dead, the great Conservative stateman has a deeper affection for, or greater trust in any other member of his circle. Able, Mr. Lyttelton is, and a good lawyer. As a stateman he is a hard worker, and possessed of sound common sense rather than imagination. But his finest qualifications, qualifications which he shares with his brother, are a highminded sense of his duty to his fellow countrymen, a splendid public school spirit, and a well earned reputation for being thoroughly "straight." He is a type of man that England can ill afford to lose, and none would regret a fatal issue to his present illness more than his political opponents. Mr. Lyttelton is married to a brilliant woman, whose plays produced, have been decidedly above the average; they are especially interesting, as revealing the deep rooted interest of her husband and herself in the social conditions of modern life. Another cloud that has come over a section of Society, has been the death of Major Meiklejohn, one of the V. C. heroes of the Boer War. The circumstances were particularly sad. During the inspection of the University of London Officers' Training Corp in Hyde Park on Saturday, the unfortunate man was thrown from his horse, and carried to Middlesex hospital, where he lingered a week without any real recovery. Anglo-Indians will remember that the gallant officer had served with distinction with the Chitral Relief Force under Sir Robert Low in 1895. He was with the Gordon Highlanders during the celebrated storming of the Malahand Pass. Two years later he served under Sir William Lockhart in the North-West Frontier Campaign, and was also a member of the Tirah Expedition. At the magnificent assault on the Dargai Heights he was wounded. But it was at the battle of Elandslaagt'e that this distinguished officer showed a gallantry that won him the coveted cross for valour, and marked him out as an exceptional officer. After the main Boer position had been captured, some men of the Gordon Highlanders were exposed to a heavy cross fire, and having lost their leaders, showed signs of breaking. Captain Meiklejohn rushed to their help, rallied the men by his magnificient example, and led them to the capture of the Kopje they were attacking, where he fell desperately wounded in four places.

THE GREAT WILL CASE.

The Law Courts are full of sensation just now. We have the Scot v. Sackville case, upon which I commented last week; and on which nothing more can be said pending the verdict. No doubt your news columns will be recording the course of the trial. Never, perhaps, has more sensation been caused in Society than this fight over a magnificent legacy. Since the majority of your readers were last in England there has been an alteration in the neighbourhood of Carey Street, by the building of additional courts and a consequent formation of a new courtyard for cabs and carriages. This space presents a spectacle scarcely equalled since the late Queen first opened the new Law Courts, and not likely to be surpassed in the future. It is literally packed with motor cars and carriages of the wealthy and aristocratic audience that daily attends this celebrated trial. An almost equal sensation was caused by the enormous damages awarded to Miss Daisy Markham, the actress, known in private life as Miss. Moss, in her breach of promise claim against the Marquis of Northampton. Without questioning the justice of an award, perhaps five times as great as any damages in previous actions of the kind, some sympathy is felt for the young peer who is believed to have sacrificed his true feelings for the promise given at his father's deathbed. The late peer, it will be remembered, was quite celebrated in his younger days, when as Earl Compton he stood out in the House of Commons as an aristocratic champion of democracy, and as an active exponent of socialistic views. The family, by the way, despite their emigration to other countries, were in early days essentially Londoners. One of the features of the picturesque old church of Great St. Helens' off Bishopsgate Street, is a tomb to an Earl and Countess Compton, with recumbent figures. Last, but not least among the sensational events of the legal world is the action for libel brought by Sir Arthur Vicars against Mr. Morton Mandeville, and his paper "The London Mail." This seemed likely to prove more than an echo of the Dublin Jewel case. Without venturing any comment. I may say that those like myself, who knew something of the inside history of that mysterious disappearance of the Dublin regalia have always felt that truth must eventually come out, especially in the event of some of the characters in the drama finding themselves in a position with nothing to lose in the event of an exposure. As I write comes the news that the matter has been settled for £5,000.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

I hear that it is practically a foregone conclusion that the necessary ninety thousand pounds will be found to save the Crystal Palace and its beautiful grounds for the people of London; indeed, one may, say for the Empire, seeing the probable use to which Paxton's unique building will be put. An anonymous gentleman had offered, when thirtythousand had been subscribed, a gift of another thirty thousand on the completion of the required amount; that is to say, he promised ten shillings for every further sovereign subscribed. A well-known Canadian gentleman has privately expressed his willingness to give ten thousand pounds, while, I understand, a certain very wealthy peer is likely to come to the rescue with five thousand pounds. The future arrangements for the Palace are not quite settled, but I have had one or two conversations with the Lord Mayor and have been much struck by the thoroughness and foresight with which his Lordship has taken the matter up; for it may be said to be practically his own individual work. I can at least say, that when once the grounds and building are secured to the nation, the rectifying of a great drawback will be immediately taken in hand. That is a practical system of Tube railway extension right up to the Palace gates. Sir William Burnett, the present Lord Mayor of London, is essentially a diplomatist, as well as a business man of sound common sense, and strong human sympathy. Few who have chatted with him on this subject can fail to have been struck by the enthusiasm, tact, and patience with which he is carrying through this, the great work of his term of office.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

HORS D'OEUVRES, CAVIAR A LA MIGNONNE.
RUSSIAN FISH SOUP.
FILLETS OF BEEF A LA BOSTON.
ROAST FOWL WITH ALMONDS.
ANCHOVY NESTS.
PEACH TART A LA METTERNICH.

Fish, As. 8. Beef, As. 8. Fowl, As. 14. Eggs, As. 4. Vegetables, As. 6. Peaches, As. 8. Potatoes, As. 2. Odds and ends, As. 3. Total, Rs. 3-5-0.

HORS D'OEUVRES A LA MIGNONNE

Take a medium sized tomato for each person and carefully scoop out the inside, mix with this some caviar, the yolks of two hardboiled eggs, oil, vinegar, tobasco sauce and onion juice. Fill the tomatoes with this laying a curled fillet of anchovy on the top or some reddish, garnishing with the egg white; stand the tomato on a little round of buttered bread.

RUSSIAN FISH SOUP.

Cook the fish in a seer of water, after ten minutes remove the meat leaving the bones and trimmings to cook for another two hours, when strain. Make the fish meat into small balls as for quenelles and fry a golden brown. Mince a small cabbage, and 2 onions and fry in fat, add them to the strained stock with thickening and flavouring to taste, cook for an hour, strain and at the last add the fish balls and two tablespoonfuls of tarragon vinegar.

FILLETS OF BEEF A LA BOSTON.

Carefully trim the fillet and lard it well with thin strips of bacon. Place in a pan a few slices of bacon, sliced vegetables, pepper salt and the larded fillet with a wineglassful of stock. Cook in a brisk oven for half an hour, then remove the fillet to a hot dish, skim the gravy most carefully and thicken with a little brown roux, adding a wineglassful of Madeira. Cut the fillet into thickish slices, pour over it the gravy and garnish with fried potatoes and vegetable cut into small balls.

ROAST FOWL WITH ALMONDS.

Pound some almonds with a little onion, some parsley, pepper and salt, butter or fat bacon, mix with some breadcrumb and the yolk of an egg. Rub the fowl well with lime juice, stuff it with the mixture and cover with slices of bacon, and then buttered paper. Roast in a baking dish in the oven, basting well with some fat. When done remove the paper and bacon, let the fowl just brown, skim the gravy and turn it into a good brown sauce flavoured with lime peel and onion juice.

ANCHOVY NESTS.

Make a little savoury custard strongly flavoured with anchovy, tobasco sauce, and a drop or two of onion juice. Set it to cook in small egg cups; make some small tartlets of cheese pastry, turn out the creams into these like the half of an egg and garnish with little sprigs of parsley.

PEACH TART A LA METTERNICH.

Peel divide and stone the peaches, laying them flat in a shallow dish. Crack the stones and lay a kernal in the peaches with some glace cherries in between. Sprinkle well with sugar, add a little rum and water, cover and cook slowly in the oven till soft. Meanwhile line a shallow dish with good short crust and bake a light brown. Carefully transfer the peaches to this with the syrup: pound the kernals and add them to some custard, flavoured slightly with rum or whipped cream, pour over the tart and serve garnished with them slices of glace cherries and angeleca.

THE
BOMBAY PHOTO ENGRAVING Co.
PHOTO ENGRAVERS & ELECTROTYPERS
BEAUTIFUL & FAITHFUL REPRODUCTIONS BY OUR PERFECT HALF-TONE & THREE-COLOUR PROCESS
WOOD & METAL ENGRAVERS
13, TAMRIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN. (Registered.)

MAGIC INDIAN BALM.

Sovereign Remedy for Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds.

ALL ACHES AND PAINS.

Price annas eight only.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDORS

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT, FORT BOMBAY.

BURGES,

Show Room.

Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Novelties and Presentation Articles,

opposite Crawford Market

(NEW BUILDING.)

YOU HAVE USED THE REST NOW USE THE BEST.

There are several good tyres on the market, but

PALMER TYRES

ARE BETTER;

THE STRONGEST TYRE IN THE WORLD.

They cost a little bit more in the beginning than any other canvass-lined tyres because they are better made on the Palmer process of manufacturing which makes a tyre to give complete satisfaction.

Price:—Standard cover Rs. 8-8-0 each.
Tube ,, 4-0-0 ,,

REMEMBER THAT PALMERS ARE THE ONLY TYRES WHICH GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION.

From all dealers or from

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,

Church Gate St., BOMBAY. East Street, POONA. Brigade Road, BANGALORE (Cant.)

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS

undertakes all kinds of Printing Work.

All our Customers have expressed their satisfaction with our work.

Accuracy and quick despatch are given special attention.

ALL NEW AND BEST MACHINERY. BEST SELECTION OF TYPE FACES.

For Quotations—

Apply to

THE MANAGER,

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

"The finest orchestral records ever issued"—that's what critical musicians say of the two numbers by the New Symphony Orchestra just offered to "His Master's Voice" enthusiasts. The unique capacity of Mr. Landon Ronald's strings is shown in the wonderful series of trills and brilliant fiddle-passages of the "Dance of the Apprentices," recorded with perfect fidelity on this record,

No. M 289 { 0835 "Die Meistersinger"—Dance of the Apprentices / 0836 "Die Meistersinger"—Procession of the Meistersingers } Price, Rs. 4-8

while the "Procession of the Meistersingers" is performed and recorded with fine pomp. The tone achieved in both numbers is magnificent. Mr. Landon Ronald has personally conducted these records as usual.

Of quite another type are the performances of the orchestra of Paris associated with the Palais de Danse, whose [illegible] is associated with exquisite dash. Their rendering of the following two new double-sided records—

C 188 { 7-10568 Valse Boston - Palais de Danse Orchestra / 7-10569 Holly knew Waltz - Palais de Danse Orchestra }

C 189 { 7-10570 Red Waltz, "Ch[illegible]" Palais de Danse Orchestra / 7-10571 Valse, "Voyez-vous [illegible]" Palais de Danse Orchestra }

(10-Inch at Rs. 8 each.)

almost carries one away! These records are *unique* in being personally conducted by Giorgi Vintilescu, the orchestra's great leader.

The ballad of the day is "The Jolly Old Bachelor," sung by Mr. Harry Dearth, and is coupled with that ever-popular song "I fear no foe." Be sure to hear these, and also the double-sided record of the two most humorous titles from the Drury Lane Pantomime lately concluded—

M 294 { 04452 I sent my sister to assist 'er - Mr. George Graves / 04100 Another good thing you've missed ("Happy Days!") Messrs. George Graves and Will Evans }

and be certain not to miss

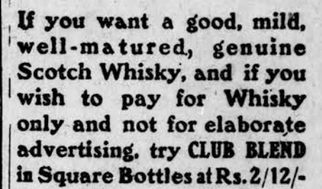
M 295 { 02455 Don't play "In the Shadows" - Mr. Wilkie Bard / 04099 Hitchy Koo - Lew Hearn & Bonita }

"Hitchy Koo," by the two artists who have had to repeat their performance four, five, six, and even seven times of an evening, is an epic of ragtime, and Wilkie Bard's "Wriggly Rag" will keep you laughing for as long as you can recollect the hearing the record.

FREE RECITALS of July records at all "His Master's Voice" Dealers. Or write us for nearest dealer's address and July Supplement, annotated and illustrated.

THE GRAMOPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED, Calcutta and Bombay.

If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles at Rs. 2/12/- You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.



971

Rowlands' Kalydor

Makes your skin soft and smooth.

You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use

Rowland's Kalydor

"For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

Mc.DOWELL'S
TYPES OF
SMOKERS.

The Connoisseur finds in "Light of Asia" the only blend of cigars suited to his refined palate.

Mc.DOWELL'S "LIGHT OF ASIA"

MILD AND DELICIOUS. FREE—DRAWING COOL—SMOKING.

Rs. 66-8, 69-0, 72-0, 80-0 Per 1,000.

In 4 sizes and in Boxes of 50's.

Get a box from Your Tobacconist, or order direct from the Maunfacturers— **Mc.DOWELL & Co., Ltd.,** THE "BAHDUR" FACTORY,

MADRAS.

READY

ALLAN OCTAVIAN HUME,

Father of the Indian National Congress.

A MEMOIR BY

Sir William Wedderburn, Bart,

WITH PORTRAIT.

'The purpose of this memoir,' is, to use the words of Sir William Wedderburn, "to set forth the work of teaching of a man experienced in Indian affairs who combined political insight with dauntless courage and untiring industry." But specially it has seemed to me a duty to place before the youth of India the example of Mr. Hume's strenuous and unselfish life, and to bring into fresh remembrance the stirring words he uttered of encouragement and reproof, both alike prompted by his love of India, and his anxious care for her future. "Excelsior!" was his motto. His ideal was indeed a high one—the regeneration, spiritual, moral, social and political, of the Indian people. But he taught that such a consummation could not be attained without the solid work-a-day qualities of courage, and industry, and self-denial."

Special Indian Edition, Price Rs. Two.

G. A. NATESAN & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS,
3, Sunkurama Chetty Street, MADRAS.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY
THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP.

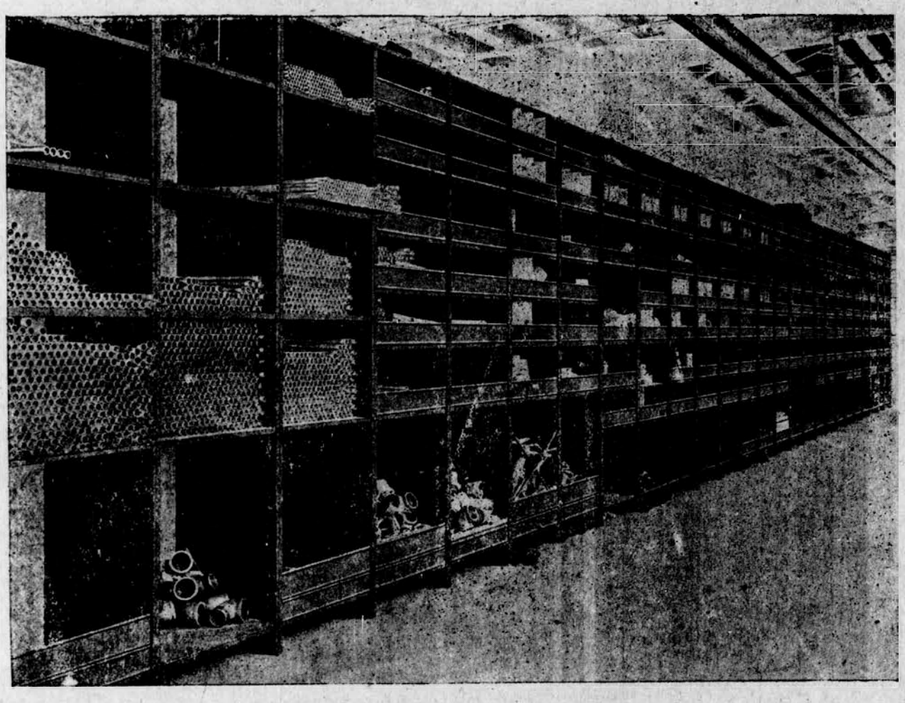
BISCUITS
of
ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES
insist on
SWALLOW & ARIELL'S
World renowned for their flavour

STORAGE SHELVING & BINS.

STEEL

KENT BURN

PRICES, CATALOGUES & ALL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.



STEEL

ADJUSTABLE
AND
INTERCHANGEABLE.

BUILT ON THE UNIT SYSTEM.

ILLUSTRATION SHOWS PART OF INSTALLATION IN RAILWAY COMPANIES STORES.

LIST OF USERS.

G. I. P. Railway.
M. & S. M. Railway.
South Indian Railway.
P. W. D., Bombay.
High Court, Bombay.
Political Agency, Cutch.
The Mint, Bombay.
Railway Mail Service, Howrah.
Imperial Secretariat, Delhi.
University Library, Bombay.
Government Central Press, Bombay.
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn. Ld., Bombay.

THE STEEL EQUIPMENT COMPANY,

26, Forbes Street, BOMBAY.

CONTRACTORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Printed and Published by ALBERT JAMES BUCKLE for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.